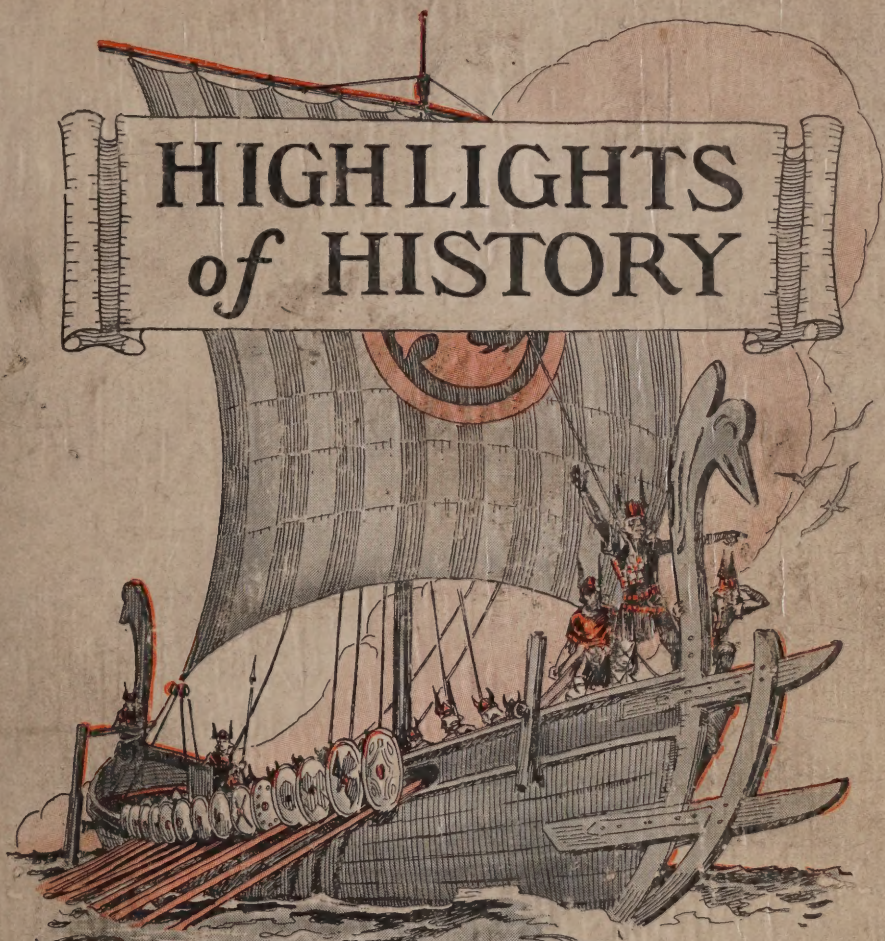
HIGHLIGHTS of HISTORY



BY J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

AMERICA 1492-1763

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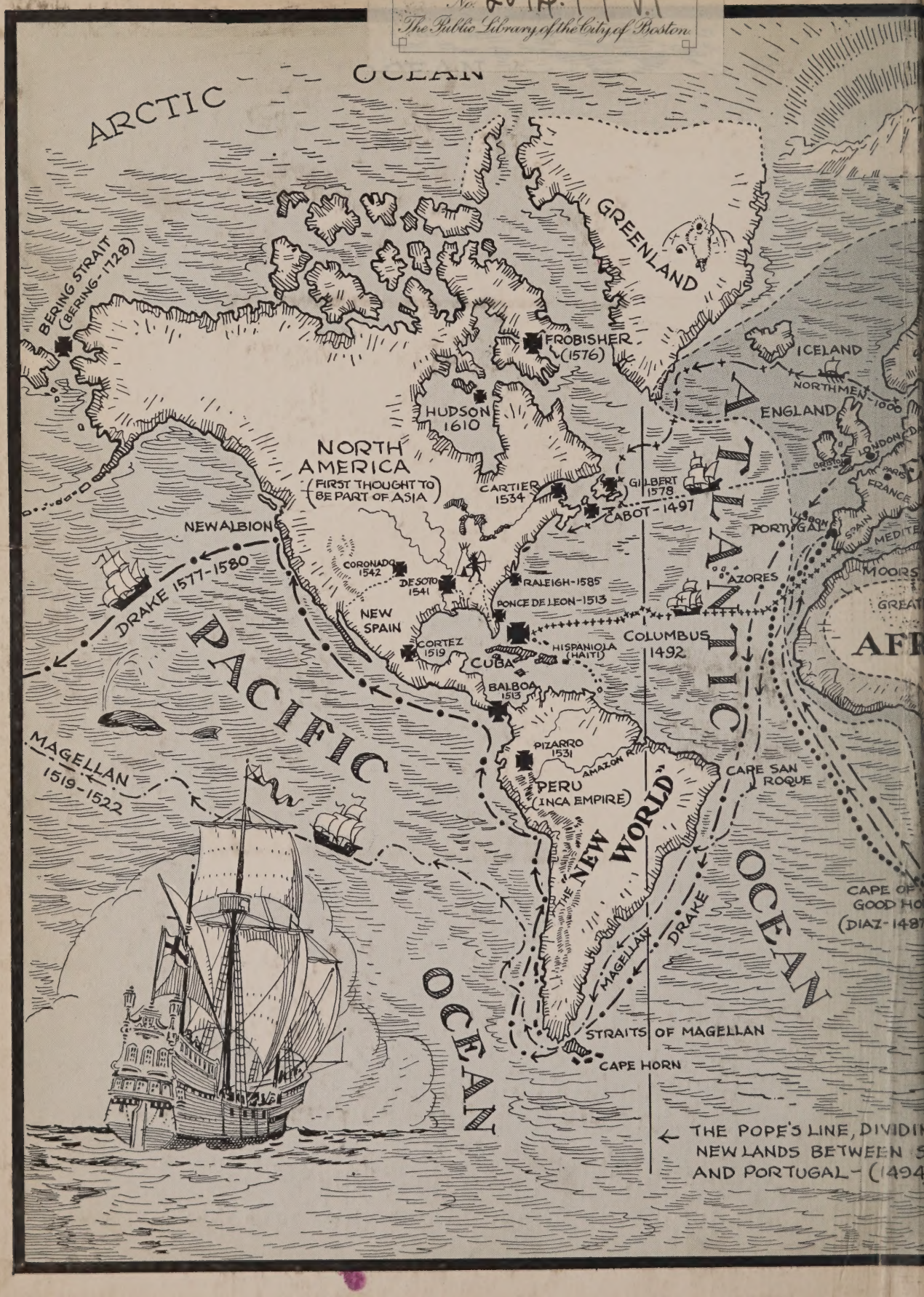

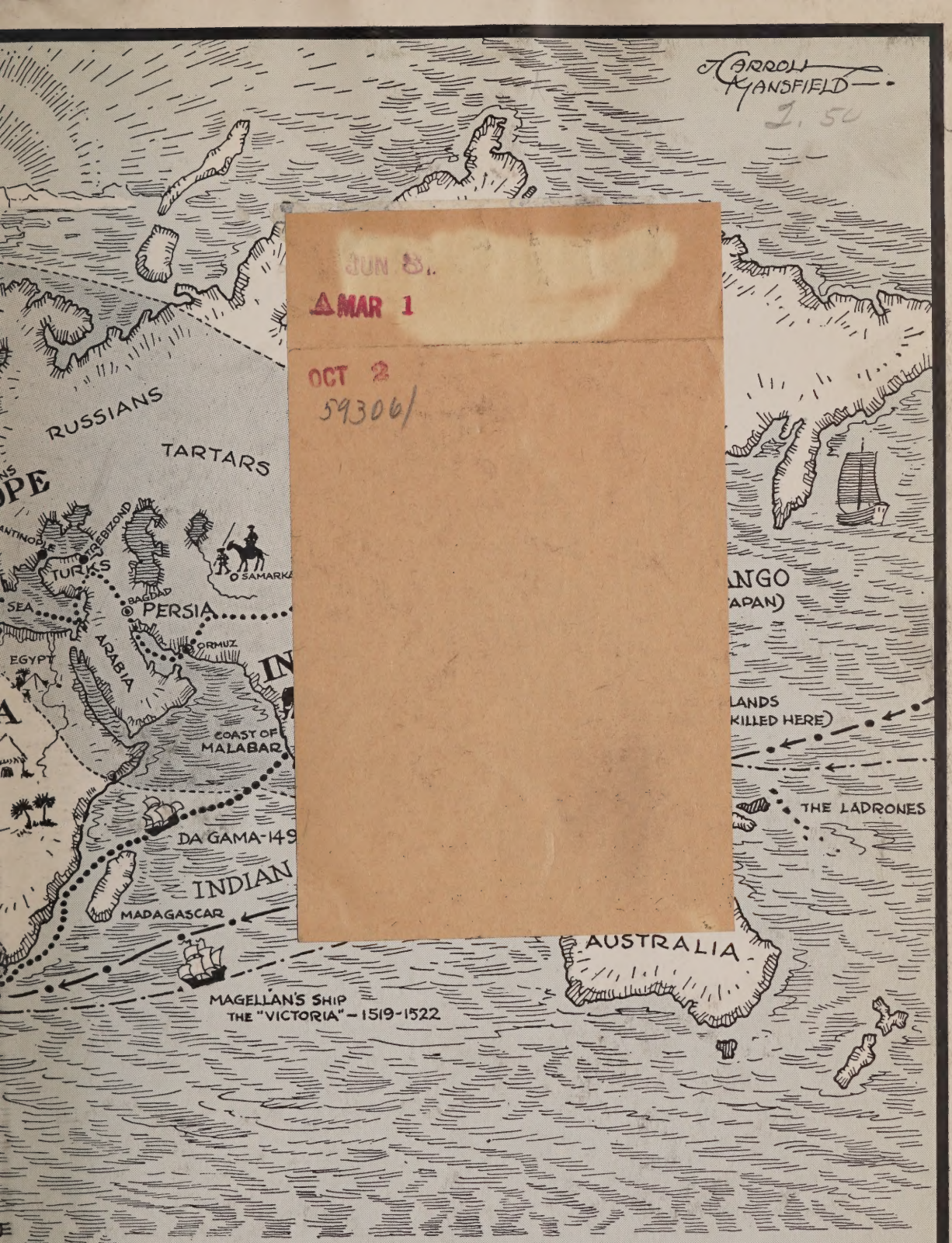

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EARLY DISCOVERIES and EXPLORATIONS
(Shaded portion indicates the KNOWN WORLD before 1492~.)

HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY

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THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS

HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY

TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

AMERICA
1492–1763

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PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

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McCLURE NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Printed in the United States of America

Oct. 10. 1925
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PRINTED AND BOUND
BY BRAUNWORTH & CO., INC.
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

TO THE MEMORY OF

MY MOTHER

AND THE LIVING ENCOURAGEMENT OF

D. C. M. AND E. M. W.

THIS BOOK

IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

FOREWORD

HERE is no story more fascinating than that of America, this wonderful country of ours.

Romantic, adventurous, stranger than fiction, the story that unfolds should make us all proud to be Americans.

And as we read—we, who live in a day of peace and security, enjoying prosperity and with every convenience at our command—should not forget that all these things were made possible through the courage and sacrifices of our forefathers.

But, in order to understand how it all came about, we must turn back History's pages and see what was going on in Europe seven hundred years ago.

THE AUTHOR.

LIST OF FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

FOR the purpose of research, the Author has made free use of the standard works of prominent historians, many of which are in daily use in the Graded Schools and High Schools in this country.

In no single instance has the Author quoted verbatim, but has constantly endeavored to extract the meat of the circumstances attending an historic event and present it to his readers in an attractive pictorial way.

He has tried to preserve faithfully and accurately the character and atmosphere of the past and at the same time uncover a romantic vein, without which History becomes a succession of musty dates.

How well he has succeeded, he leaves you to judge.

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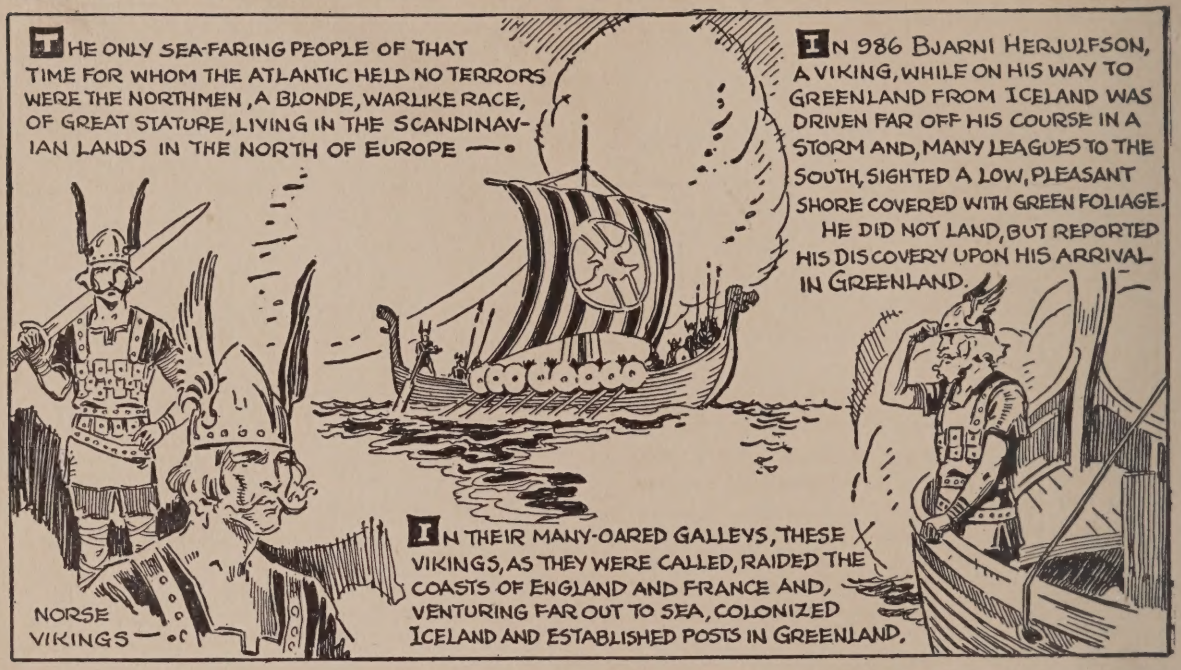
HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY

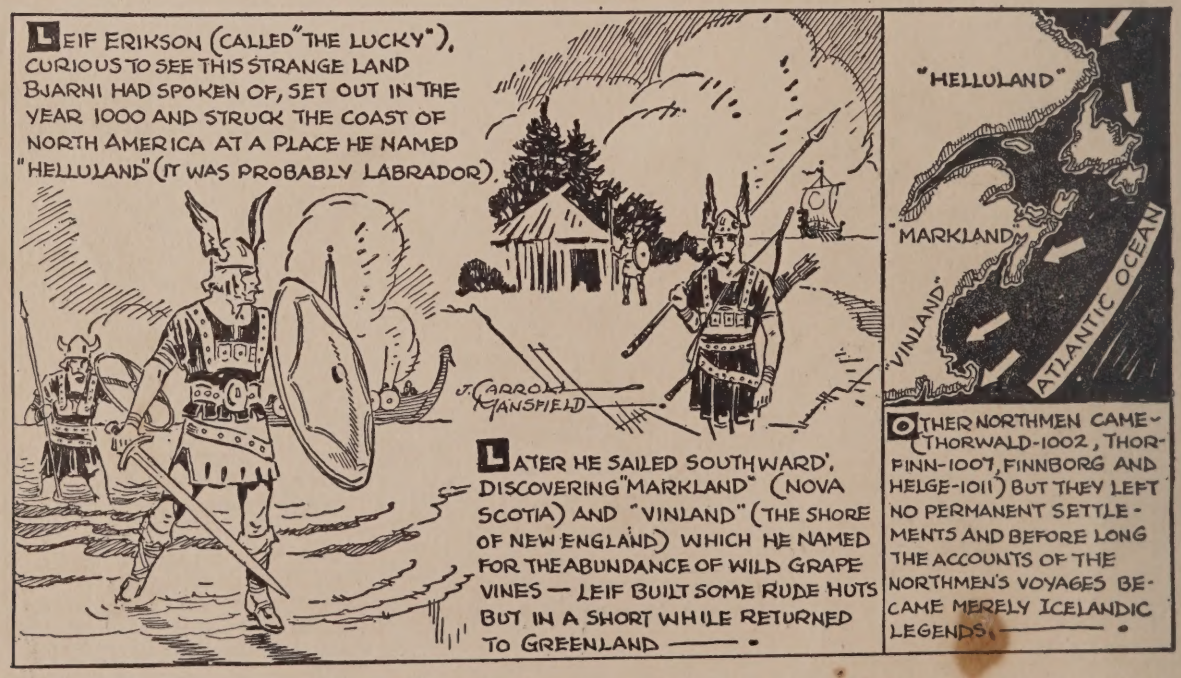
HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY

America 1492–1763

IN 1200 A.D. EVERYONE BELIEVED THAT THE EARTH WAS FLAT LIKE THE TOP OF A GREAT TABLE AND THAT IF ONE CAME TO THE EDGE HE WOULD FALL OFF
SAILORS DARED NOT VENTURE FAR FROM SIGHT OF LAND FOR FEAR OF THEIR SHIPS TUMBLING OVER THE EDGE OR OF BEING SWALLOWED UP BY TERRIBLE SEA-MONSTERS. THESE MONSTERS WERE PROBABLY NOTHING MORE THAN WHALES AND PORPOISES, BUT THE WILD TALES OF THE SAILORS WERE BELIEVED AND THE ATLANTIC BECAME KNOWN AS THE "SEA OF DARKNESS"
THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE KNEW NOTHING OF THE LANDS BEYOND THEIR HORIZON AND IMAGINED THEM TO BE THE HAUNTS OF HORRIBLE CREATURES AND UNKNOWN TERRORS.
CATHAY
EUROPE
ASIA MINOR
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
"SEA OF DARKNESS"
AFRICA
GREAT DESERT
EDGE OF THE EARTH
THE VAST LAND TO THE EAST WAS SPOKEN OF AS CATHAY, BUT NO ONE AS YET HAD BEEN BRAVE ENOUGH TO ATTEMPT TO EXPLORE IT.
IN THAT DAY THERE WERE BUT VERY FEW MEN WHO, THROUGH STUDY AND OBSERVATION, HAD COME TO BELIEVE THAT THE EARTH WAS A GLOBE, AND THESE SCHOLARS WERE SCOFFED AT BY THEIR LESS-LEARNED NEIGHBORS, WHO CLAIMED THAT IF IT WERE A SPINNING BALL, ALL MEN WOULD SLIDE OFF INTO SPACE.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

EARLY IDEAS OF THE WORLD


THE ONLY SEA-FARING PEOPLE OF THAT TIME FOR WHOM THE ATLANTIC HELD NO TERRORS WERE THE NORTHMEN, A BLONDE, WARLIKE RACE, OF GREAT STATURE, LIVING IN THE SCANDINAVIAN LANDS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE
IN 986 BJARNI HERJULFSON, A VIKING, WHILE ON HIS WAY TO GREENLAND FROM ICELAND WAS DRIVEN FAR OFF HIS COURSE IN A STORM AND, MANY LEAGUES TO THE SOUTH, SIGHTED A LOW, PLEASANT SHORE COVERED WITH GREEN FOLIAGE. HE DID NOT LAND, BUT REPORTED HIS DISCOVERY UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN GREENLAND.
IN THEIR MANY-OARED GALLEYS, THESE VIKINGS, AS THEY WERE CALLED, RAIDED THE COASTS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND, VENTURING FAR OUT TO SEA, COLONIZED ICELAND AND ESTABLISHED POSTS IN GREENLAND.
NORSE VIKINGS

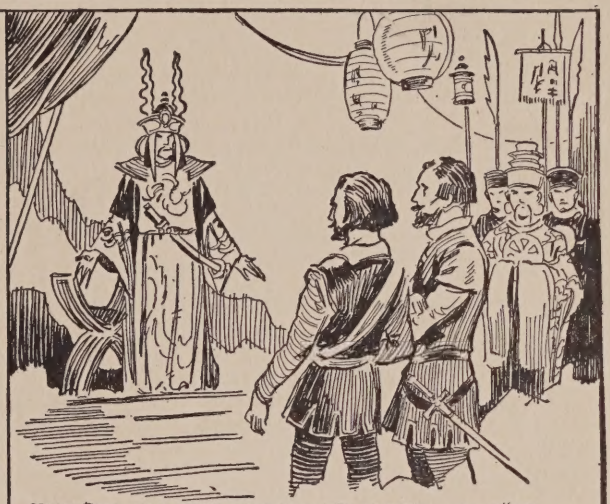

LEIF ERIKSON (CALLED "THE LUCKY"), CURIOUS TO SEE THIS STRANGE LAND BJARNI HAD SPOKEN OF, SET OUT IN THE YEAR 1000 AND STRUCK THE COAST OF NORTH AMERICA AT A PLACE HE NAMED "HELLULAND" (IT WAS PROBABLY LABRADOR).
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
LATER HE SAILED SOUTHWARD, DISCOVERING "MARKLAND" (NOVA SCOTIA) AND "VINLAND" (THE SHORE OF NEW ENGLAND) WHICH HE NAMED FOR THE ABUNDANCE OF WILD GRAPE VINES — LEIF BUILT SOME RUDE HUTS BUT IN A SHORT WHILE RETURNED TO GREENLAND
"HELLULAND"
"MARKLAND"
"VINLAND"
ATLANTIC OCEAN
OTHER NORTHMEN CAME - (THORWALD-1002, THORFINN-1007, FINNBORG AND HELGE-1011) BUT THEY LEFT NO PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS AND BEFORE LONG THE ACCOUNTS OF THE NORTHMEN'S VOYAGES BECAME MERELY ICELANDIC LEGENDS.

THE VOYAGES OF THE NORSEMEN

THERE are at least a dozen records of voyages to the continent of North America by Chinese, Frenchmen, Arabians, Welshmen, Irishmen and Northmen, prior to that of Columbus in 1492. To Columbus, however, should go the credit for " uncovering " America, as his voyages blazed the way for extensive exploration and permanent settlement.

LATE IN THE 13TH CENTURY, AN EVENT OCCURRED WHICH WAS TO HAVE GREAT BEARING ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

TWO VENETIAN MERCHANTS, NICOLO AND MAFFEO POLO, AFTER TRAVELLING FOUR YEARS ACROSS THE UNKNOWN LANDS THAT LAY TO THE EAST OF EUROPE, REACHED CHINA, THEN A MIGHTY EMPIRE.



THE POLOS WERE WELCOMED KINDLY BY THE EMPEROR, KUBLAI KHAN, WHO HAD NEVER BEFORE SEEN EUROPEANS AND WAS EAGER TO HEAR OF THE LAND IN WHICH THEY LIVED.

AFTER A BRIEF STAY IN CHINA THE POLOS RETURNED TO VENICE TO TELL OF THEIR DISCOVERY.

IN 1271 THE POLOS SET OUT AGAIN FOR CHINA AND NICOLO'S SON, MARCO, WENT WITH THEM.

FOR 24 YEARS THEY RESIDED AT THE COURT OF KUBLAI KHAN AND IN SERVING THE EMPEROR BECAME VERY RICH.

MARCO WAS SENT AS AN ENVOY TO MANY LANDS AND LEARNED MUCH ABOUT THE ORIENT.

UPON THEIR RETURN TO VENICE IN 1295, EVERYONE FLOCKED TO SEE THE TREASURES THEY HAD BROUGHT BACK AND TO HEAR OF THE WONDERS OF CATHAY.

LATER - IN 1298 DURING A WAR WITH GENOA, MARCO POLO WAS CAPTURED BY THE GENOESE, AND WHILE IMPRISONED WROTE A BOOK TELLING OF THE GREAT WEALTH OF CATHAY WHICH CAUSED A RICH TRADE TO SPRING UP BETWEEN THE ITALIAN CITIES AND THE FAR EAST.

THE INFLUENCE OF MARCO POLO'S WANDERINGS ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

THE Isthmus of Suez barred the way by sea to the countries of the East and the reports of Polo, that beyond Cathay lay a mighty sea, gave rise to the thought that, if the world were really a globe as certain learned men of the time claimed, it might, perhaps, be the same ocean that lay West of the Straits of Gibraltar.

THE EUROPEAN TRADERS SAILED EASTWARD WITH SHIPLOADS OF WOOL, IRON AND HIDES AND RETURNED WITH BARTERED SILKS, SPICES, IVORY, PORCELAINS AND GOLD —•

THIS PROFITABLE TRADE WAS NOT WITHOUT ITS RISKS.—• OFTEN THE TRADING SHIPS WERE ATTACKED BY THE PIRATES THAT INFESTED THE MEDITERRANEAN OR WRECKED IN STORMS WITH THE LOSS OF BOTH SHIPS AND CARGOES

IN 1453 THIS RICH TRADE WAS CUT OFF. IN THAT YEAR THE TURKS CAPTURED CONSTANTINOPLE AND CLOSED THE EASTERN END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN TO EUROPEAN VESSELS.
IT THEN BECAME NECESSARY FOR THE EUROPEAN TRADERS TO FIND NEW ROUTES TO THE RICH LANDS OF THE EAST.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

TRADING WITH THE FAR EAST

THE enterprising merchants of Genoa and Venice had bartered with the towns of the Eastern Mediterranean for the rights of trade and had established colonies and trading stations.

Following the Turkish conquest of this region, the European posts fell into the hands of the invaders, who proceeded to levy exorbitant taxes and place intolerable restrictions on trade. This was a disastrous blow to the European merchants.

AMONG THE MARINERS OF THE 15TH CENTURY WHO DREAMED OF FINDING A NEW ROUTE TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE EAST WAS CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, SON OF A WOOL-COMBER OF GENOA, WHO HAD MADE MANY VOYAGES IN THE SERVICE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.
COLUMBUS HAD READ THE BOOK OF MARCO POLO AND FROM HIS STUDIES OF THE ANCIENT SCIENTISTS WAS CONVINCED THAT THE WORLD WAS A SPHERE, AND THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE TO SAIL AROUND IT.
HIS BELIEFS LED HIM TO BE LOOKED UPON AS A MADMAN
HE WAS A POOR MAN, AND FAILING TO BORROW ENOUGH MONEY TO EQUIP A SMALL VESSEL FOR HIS VENTURE, APPEALED TO THE KING OF PORTUGAL FOR AID.
THE KING DECLINED TO HELP HIM, BUT SENT OUT AN EXPEDITION OF HIS OWN, IN SECRET, TO THE WEST.
THIS PLOT TO CHEAT COLUMBUS FAILED WHEN THE FRIGHTENED PORTUGESE CREW MUTINIED
COLUMBUS THEN SET OUT FOR SPAIN.
FOR MANY YEARS COLUMBUS TRIED TO GET CAPITAL FOR HIS UNDERTAKING BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS. — THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN HAD SHOWN INTEREST IN HIS PROJECT BUT COULD NOT HELP, AS AT THAT TIME THEY NEEDED MEN AND MONEY TO CARRY ON THEIR WAR AGAINST THE MOORS — MEANWHILE COLUMBUS HAD OBTAINED A MAP FROM TOSCANELLI, A NOTED ASTRONOMER, TO PILOT HIM.
INDIA
CATHAY (CHINA)
SPAIN
AZORES
TROPIC OF CANCER
CANARIES
CIPANGU (JAPAN)
CAPE VERDE IS.
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
TOSCANELLI'S MAP (SIMPLIFIED)
THE DOTTED LINE SHOWS ACTUAL POSITION OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE — WHICH WAS THEN UNKNOWN
AT LAST, IN 1492 GRANADA, THE LAST MOORISH STRONGHOLD IN EUROPE, SURRENDERED TO THE SPANIARDS.
EXULTANT OVER THE VICTORY OF THE SPANISH ARMIES, QUEEN ISABELLA PERSUADED THE KING TO SUPPLY COLUMBUS WITH THE MONEY NEEDED TO EQUIP AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

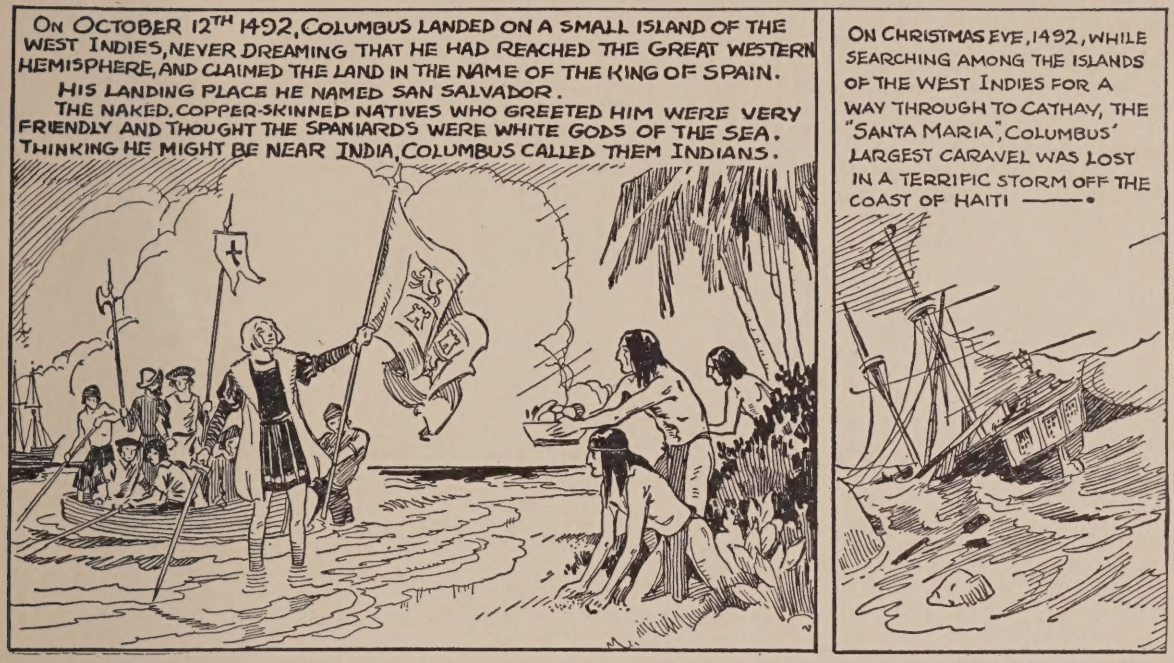
THE DREAM OF COLUMBUS

IN the first half of the 15th century many daring seamen tried to find a waterway to India and Cathay. Most of these attempts were sponsored by Prince Henry ("The Navigator") of Portugal. The Portuguese sought to reach the Orient by sailing to the East: Columbus was convinced that a westward route would prove the shorter.

COLUMBUS OUTFITTED HIS EXPEDITION WITH THE MONEY FURNISHED BY QUEEN ISABELLA AND SAILED FROM PALOS, SPAIN, ON AUGUST 3RD 1492. HIS LITTLE FLEET CONSISTED OF THREE TINY SHIPS, THE SANTA MARIA, PINTA AND NINA, AND 100 MEN.
HIS FOLLOWERS WERE FOR THE MOST PART SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE AND CONVICTS WHO WERE PROMISED THEIR LIBERTY IF THEY WOULD GO ON THE VOYAGE.
WHEN THE CANARY ISLANDS HAD DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT ASTERN, THE FEARS OF THE SAILORS AROSE — THEY WERE NOW SAILING ON THE DREADED "SEA OF DARKNESS" AND EXPECTED THEIR VESSELS WOULD, AT ANY TIME, REACH THE "JUMPING-OFF-PLACE OR BE SWALLOWED UP BY SEA MONSTERS.
WEEK AFTER WEEK THEY SAILED WESTWARD OVER CALM SEAS BEFORE A FAIR WIND.— COLUMBUS, HIMSELF, GREW ANXIOUS AS NO LAND WAS SEEN, AND THE FRIGHTENED MARINERS BECAME OPENLY MUTINOUS.
WHEN THE TERRIFIED CREW THREATENED TO SEIZE THE SHIPS AND TURN BACK TO SPAIN, COLUMBUS CALMED THEIR FEARS AND SPURRED THEM ON WITH PROMISES OF RICH REWARDS WHEN THEY REACHED THE ORIENT.
AGUA
AT LAST THERE CAME A DAY WHEN THE APPEARANCE OF BIRDS FLYING OVER THE SHIPS AND BRANCHES FLOATING BY IN THE WATER, GAVE PROOF THAT THEY WERE NEARING LAND
AT SUNDOWN, OCTOBER 11TH A LOOKOUT AT THE MASTHEAD RAISED THE CRY "LAND HO"!
CONFIDENT THAT HE HAD REACHED JAPAN, COLUMBUS ORDERED HIS SHIPS TO ANCHOR FOR THE NIGHT AND PREPARED TO GO ASHORE IN THE MORNING.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

THE FIRST VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS

THE leading geographers of that time believed that the earth was round but they thought there was but one great sea between Europe and Asia, and they underestimated the earth's circumference by one-sixth of the actual distance. This miscalculation was the reason for Columbus' belief that he had reached the East Indies.


ON OCTOBER 12TH 1492, COLUMBUS LANDED ON A SMALL ISLAND OF THE WEST INDIES, NEVER DREAMING THAT HE HAD REACHED THE GREAT WESTERN HEMISPHERE, AND CLAIMED THE LAND IN THE NAME OF THE KING OF SPAIN.
HIS LANDING PLACE HE NAMED SAN SALVADOR.
THE NAKED, COPPER-SKINNED NATIVES WHO GREETED HIM WERE VERY FRIENDLY AND THOUGHT THE SPANIARDS WERE WHITE GODS OF THE SEA. THINKING HE MIGHT BE NEAR INDIA, COLUMBUS CALLED THEM INDIANS.
ON CHRISTMAS EVE, 1492, WHILE SEARCHING AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES FOR A WAY THROUGH TO CATHAY, THE "SANTA MARIA", COLUMBUS' LARGEST CARAVEL WAS LOST IN A TERRIFIC STORM OFF THE COAST OF HAITI
FEARFUL LEST HIS OTHER SHIPS SHOULD MEET THE SAME FATE, COLUMBUS DECIDED TO RETURN TO SPAIN TO TELL OF HIS DISCOVERY.
THERE WAS NO ROOM ABOARD THE "PINTA" AND "NINA" FOR THE SURVIVORS OF THE "SANTA MARIA" SO FORTY MEN WERE LEFT BEHIND IN HAITI, AT A LITTLE SETTLEMENT THEY HAD BUILT AND CALLED NAVIDAD.
UPON HIS RETURN TO SPAIN IN MARCH 1493, WITH PROOFS OF THE DISCOVERY, COLUMBUS WAS GREETED WITH HIGH HONORS BY THE KING AND QUEEN, WHO HAD NO IDEA HE HAD FAILED TO REACH THE WEALTHY ISLANDS OF THE EAST. FLUSHED WITH SUCCESS, COLUMBUS WAS CONFIDENT OF REACHING CHINA ON HIS NEXT VOYAGE.
CARROLL MANSFIELD

COLUMBUS DISCOVERS A NEW CONTINENT

WE must remember that Columbus did not set out to find new lands, but to discover a new route to old ones.

There are still differences of opinion as to the exact location of "San Salvador." Watling's Island, Cat Island and Turk's Island have been advanced as possibilities, any of which could easily have been the landing place of Columbus.

WHEN, IN 1493, COLUMBUS RETURNED TO THE SCENE OF HIS DISCOVERY HE HAD NO DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING SHIPS AND MEN.
ON SEPTEMBER 25, HE SAILED FROM CADIZ WITH A FLEET OF 17 VESSELS AND 1500 MEN
ON THIS VOYAGE HE DISCOVERED THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, THE LESSER ANTILLES, AND BUILT THE SETTLEMENTS OF ISABELLA AND SANTO DOMINGO ON THE ISLAND OF HAITI (HISPANIOLA).
IN THE ANTILLES COLUMBUS FOUND A WARLIKE TRIBE OF NATIVES CALLED CARIBS, FOR WHOM THE CARIBBEAN SEA IS NAMED.
HE WON THEIR FRIENDSHIP WITH GIFTS OF BEADS, HAWK-BELLS AND OTHER TRINKETS.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
ON HIS THIRD VOYAGE (1498) HE DISCOVERED TRINIDAD, THE CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ORINOCO RIVER.
AT THIS TIME COLUMBUS FELL INTO SERIOUS DIFFICULTY. WHILE SPLENDIDLY SUCCESSFUL AS AN EXPLORER, COLUMBUS AS A GOVERNOR WAS A FAILURE. HE WAS ACCUSED OF MISGOVERNMENT AND IN 1500 A NEW GOVERNOR WAS SENT TO REPLACE HIM AND COLUMBUS TAKEN TO SPAIN IN CHAINS FOR TRIAL.
DISCOVERIES OF COLUMBUS.
SAN SALVADOR 1ST VOYAGE
CUBA 1ST VOYAGE
HAITI 1ST VOYAGE
JAMAICA 2ND VOYAGE
SOUTHERN SHORE GULF OF MEXICO 4TH VOYAGE
TRINIDAD 3RD VOYAGE
ORINOCO R. 3RD VOYAGE
COLUMBUS WAS RELEASED BUT SUPERCEDED BY ANOTHER AS VICEROY OF THE INDIES.
IN 1502 HE MADE HIS LAST VOYAGE, EXPLORING THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF THE GULF OF MEXICO.
HE RETURNED TO SPAIN AND DIED AT VALLADOLID IN 1506, UNAWARE THAT HE HAD FOUND A NEW CONTINENT AND THINKING THAT HIS DISCOVERIES WERE PARTS OF ASIA.

THE LATER DISCOVERIES OF COLUMBUS

IN 1498 Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese navigator, sailed southward along the coast of Africa, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and crossing the Indian Ocean reached the coast of Malabar. This successful voyage opened a new route to the rich lands of the East and a flourishing trade sprang up, in which the Portuguese took the lead.

WHEN THE NEWS OF COLUMBUS' DISCOVERY REACHED ENGLAND, KING HENRY VII WAS EAGER TO HAVE HIS LAND SHARE IN THE WEALTH OF CATHAY.

HE THEREFORE SENT OUT A SMALL EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF JOHN CABOT, A VENETIAN CHART-MAKER WHO HAD SETTLED IN ENGLAND.

CABOT, WITH HIS SON SEBASTIAN, SAILED FROM BRISTOL IN MAY 1497 AND IN JUNE SIGHTED LABRADOR.

CABOT LANDED ON THE BLEAK SHORE OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND AND PLANTED THE ENGLISH FLAG.

DISMAYED BY THE EXTREME COLD HE RETURNED TO ENGLAND WHERE HE WAS RECEIVED WITH MUCH REJOICING AND HIGH HONORS FROM THE KING.

THE CABOTS MADE A SECOND VOYAGE IN 1498. THEY SAILED UP AND DOWN THE SHORES OF NORTH AMERICA, FROM LABRADOR TO CAPE COD, SEARCHING IN VAIN FOR A PASSAGE THROUGH THAT WOULD LEAD TO INDIA.

IN A TERRIBLE STORM THE FLEET WAS SCATTERED AND ONLY SEBASTIAN CABOT WITH ONE SHIP REACHED HOME.

THE FATE OF JOHN CABOT IS UNCERTAIN BUT IT IS THOUGHT THAT HE WAS LOST WITH HIS SHIP IN THE ARCTIC ICE FLOES.

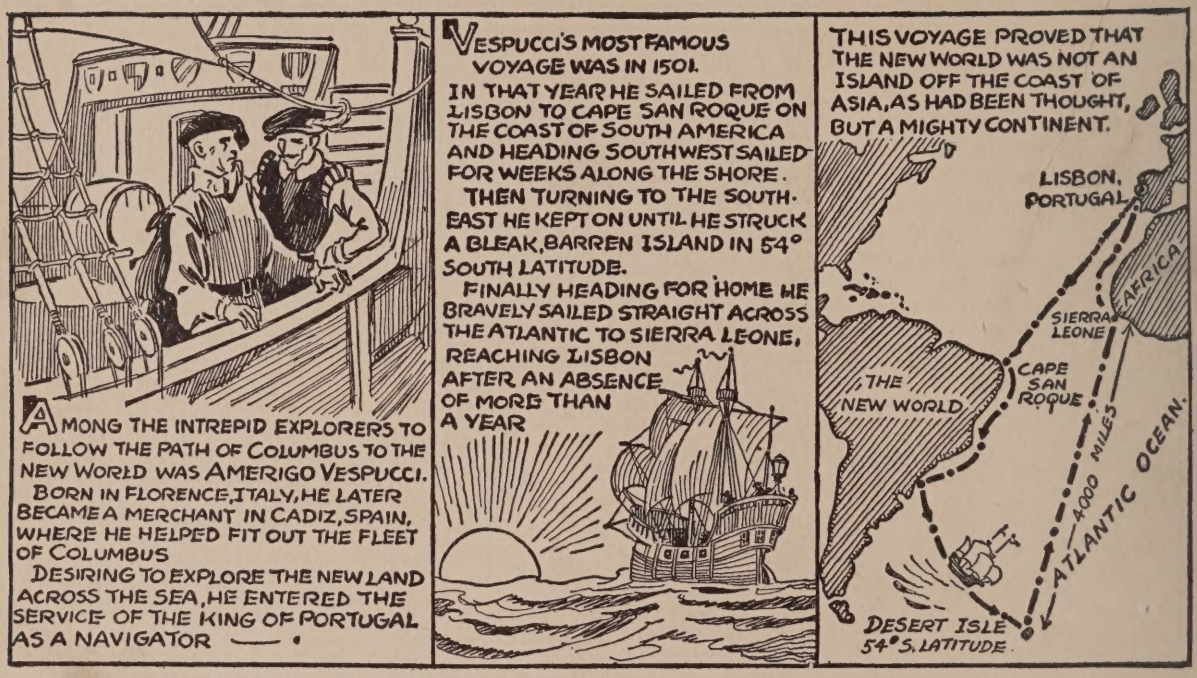
DISCOVERIES OF THE CABOTS

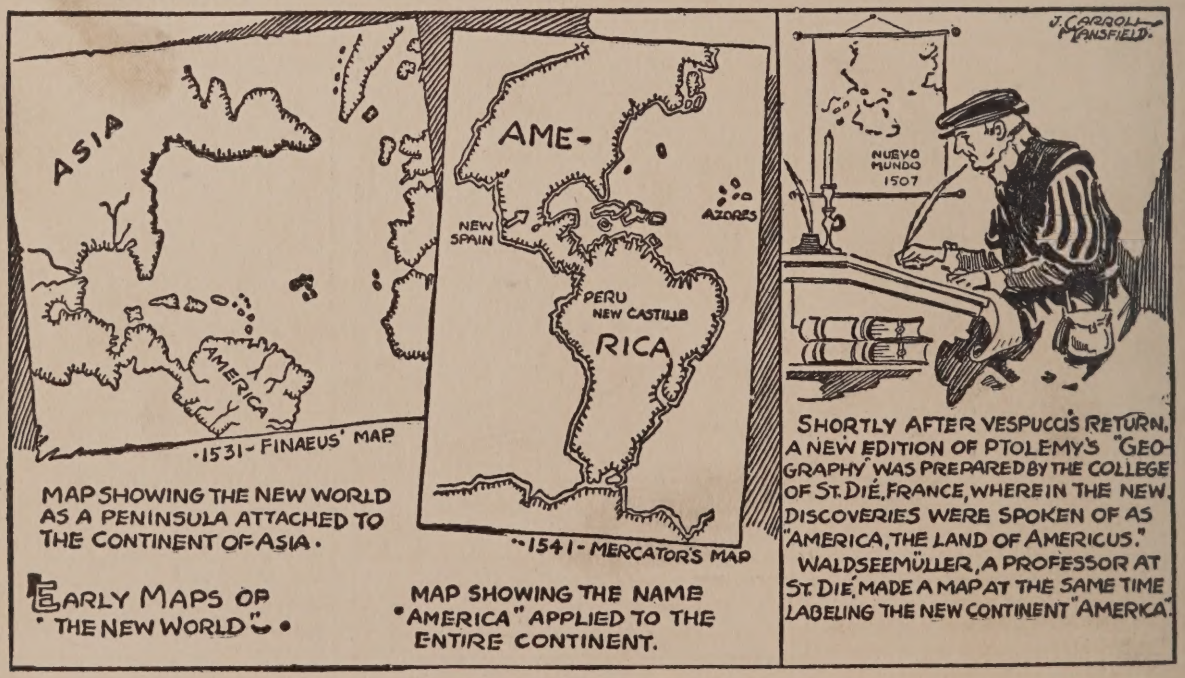
THESE DISCOVERIES WERE IMPORTANT FOR THE REASON THAT ENGLAND LATER USED THEM AS A BASIS FOR HER CLAIM TO THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA.

JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT

IT is interesting to note that the first voyage of the Cabots was made with one tiny vessel, manned by a crew of eighteen.

The English at that time were not interested in discoveries and the Cabots were sent out merely to give England a "finger in the pie" in the lands beyond the sea.


AMONG THE INTREPID EXPLORERS TO FOLLOW THE PATH OF COLUMBUS TO THE NEW WORLD WAS AMERIGO VESPUCCI.
BORN IN FLORENCE, ITALY, HE LATER BECAME A MERCHANT IN CADIZ, SPAIN, WHERE HE HELPED FIT OUT THE FLEET OF COLUMBUS
DESIRING TO EXPLORE THE NEW LAND ACROSS THE SEA, HE ENTERED THE SERVICE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL AS A NAVIGATOR
VESPUCCI'S MOST FAMOUS VOYAGE WAS IN 1501.
IN THAT YEAR HE SAILED FROM LISBON TO CAPE SAN ROQUE ON THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA AND HEADING SOUTHWEST SAILED FOR WEEKS ALONG THE SHORE.
THEN TURNING TO THE SOUTH-EAST HE KEPT ON UNTIL HE STRUCK A BLEAK, BARREN ISLAND IN 54° SOUTH LATITUDE.
FINALLY HEADING FOR HOME HE BRAVELY SAILED STRAIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO SIERRA LEONE, REACHING LISBON AFTER AN ABSENCE OF MORE THAN A YEAR
THIS VOYAGE PROVED THAT THE NEW WORLD WAS NOT AN ISLAND OFF THE COAST OF ASIA, AS HAD BEEN THOUGHT, BUT A MIGHTY CONTINENT.
LISBON, PORTUGAL
AFRICA
SIERRA LEONE
THE NEW WORLD
CAPE SAN ROQUE
4000 MILES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DESERT ISLE 54° S. LATITUDE

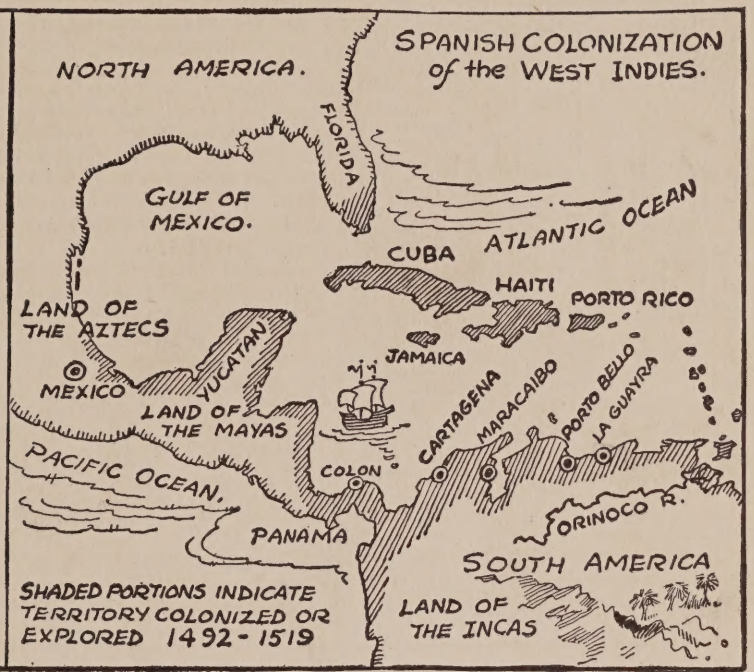

ASIA
AMERICA
1531 - FINAEUS' MAP
MAP SHOWING THE NEW WORLD AS A PENINSULA ATTACHED TO THE CONTINENT OF ASIA.
AME-
RICA
NEW SPAIN
AZORES
PERU
NEW CASTILLE
1541 - MERCATOR'S MAP
MAP SHOWING THE NAME "AMERICA" APPLIED TO THE ENTIRE CONTINENT.
EARLY MAPS OF "THE NEW WORLD"
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD.
NUEVO MUNDO 1507
SHORTLY AFTER VESPUCCI'S RETURN, A NEW EDITION OF PTOLEMY'S "GEOGRAPHY" WAS PREPARED BY THE COLLEGE OF ST. DIÉ, FRANCE, WHEREIN THE NEW DISCOVERIES WERE SPOKEN OF AS "AMERICA, THE LAND OF AMERICUS."
WALDSEEMÜLLER, A PROFESSOR AT ST. DIÉ, MADE A MAP AT THE SAME TIME LABELING THE NEW CONTINENT "AMERICA."

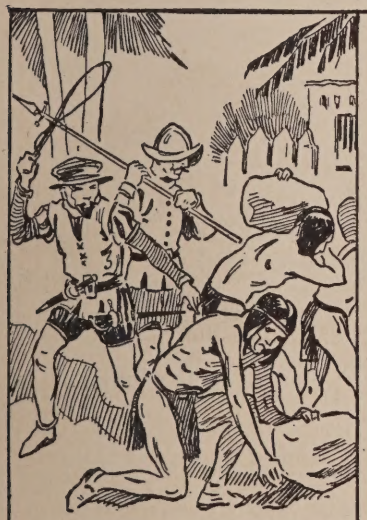
AMERIGO VESPUCCI

SOME historians are of the opinion that Vespucci's fame rests upon his writings, rather than his voyages. He was evidently quite vain and in his letters tried to assume much of the credit that is due Columbus.

The newly discovered continent was first named "Amerige" but changed to "America" to conform with Asia, Africa and Europe (Europa), all of which are feminine names.

ON THE HEELS OF THE SPANISH DISCOVERERS CAME THOUSANDS OF BOLD ADVENTURERS TO EXPLORE, CONQUER AND COLONIZE THE NEW WORLD. THE CONQUISTADORS, AS THEY WERE CALLED WERE EAGER TO FIND GOLD AND WERE CRUEL, UNTIRING AND MERCILESS IN THEIR QUEST.
POR CASTILLA
POR LEON
NUEVO MUNDO
HALLO COLON





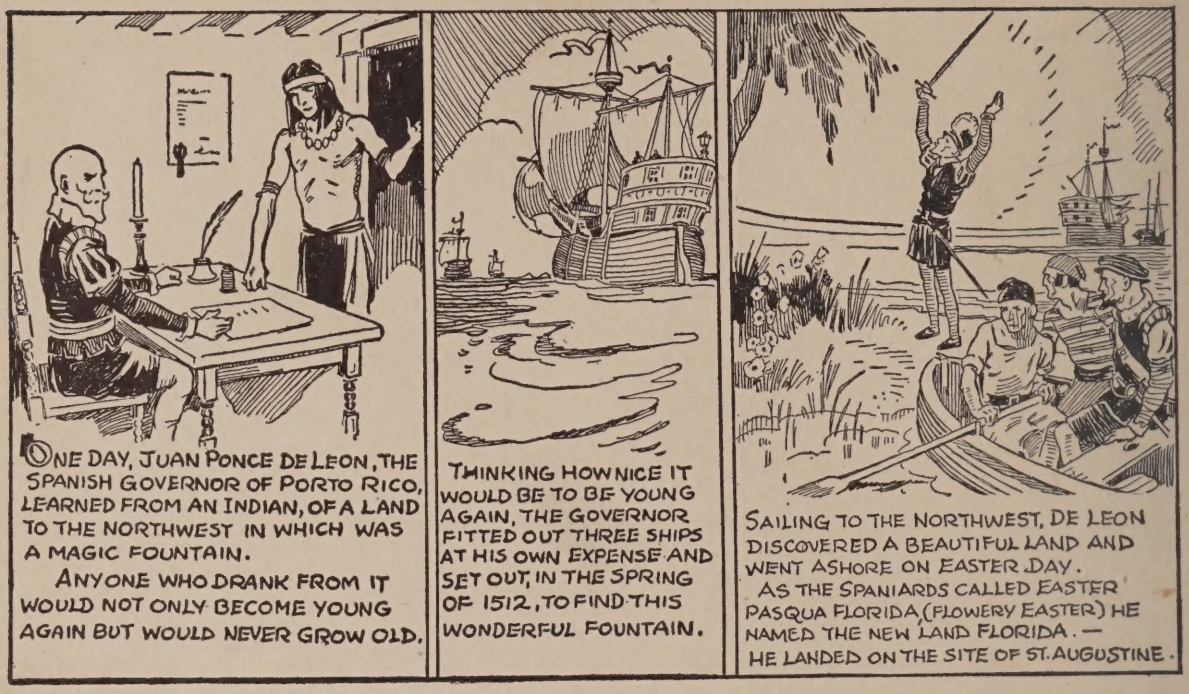
THESE RUTHLESS NEWCOMERS MADE SLAVES OF THE INDIANS OF THE WEST INDIES AND INFLICTED SUCH CRUELTIES UPON THEM THAT THE RACE QUICKLY DISAPPEARED.

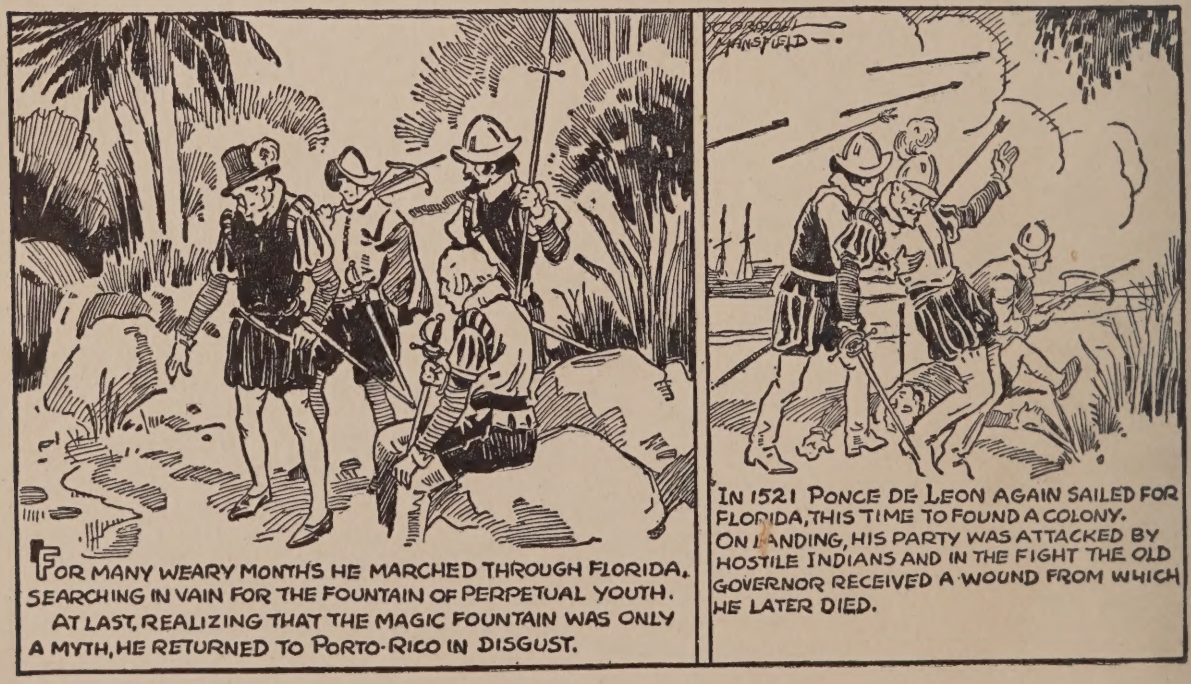
FINDING THE NATIVES TO BE POOR LABORERS, IN 1508 THE SPANIARDS BEGAN THE IMPORTATION OF NEGRO SLAVES FROM AFRICA TO WORK IN THE MINES, DIGGING FOR GOLD.

IN 1511 DIEGO VELASQUEZ, STARTING FROM HAITI AS A BASE, CONQUERED CUBA AND MADE IT A SPANISH PROVINCE.

COLONIZATION OF THE WEST INDIES

BARTOLEME LAS CASAS, a Spanish bishop, who came to the West Indies in 1502, was shocked by the horrible cruelty with which the conquistadors treated the Indians, and devoted the remainder of his life to a crusade for the emancipation of the unfortunate natives.

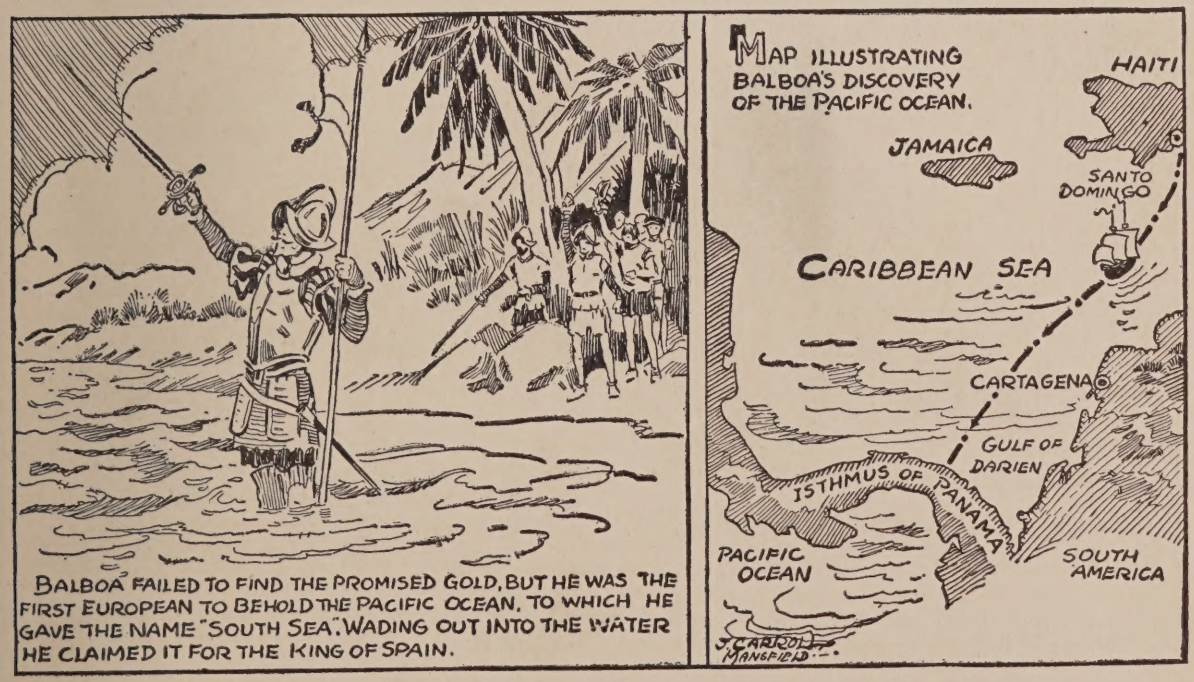

ONE DAY, JUAN PONCE DE LEON, THE SPANISH GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO, LEARNED FROM AN INDIAN, OF A LAND TO THE NORTHWEST IN WHICH WAS A MAGIC FOUNTAIN.
ANYONE WHO DRANK FROM IT WOULD NOT ONLY BECOME YOUNG AGAIN BUT WOULD NEVER GROW OLD.
THINKING HOW NICE IT WOULD BE TO BE YOUNG AGAIN, THE GOVERNOR FITTED OUT THREE SHIPS AT HIS OWN EXPENSE AND SET OUT, IN THE SPRING OF 1512, TO FIND THIS WONDERFUL FOUNTAIN.
SAILING TO THE NORTHWEST, DE LEON DISCOVERED A BEAUTIFUL LAND AND WENT ASHORE ON EASTER DAY.
AS THE SPANIARDS CALLED EASTER PASQUA FLORIDA, (FLOWERY EASTER) HE NAMED THE NEW LAND FLORIDA. — HE LANDED ON THE SITE OF ST. AUGUSTINE.


FOR MANY WEARY MONTHS HE MARCHED THROUGH FLORIDA, SEARCHING IN VAIN FOR THE FOUNTAIN OF PERPETUAL YOUTH.
AT LAST, REALIZING THAT THE MAGIC FOUNTAIN WAS ONLY A MYTH, HE RETURNED TO PORTO-RICO IN DISGUST.
IN 1521 PONCE DE LEON AGAIN SAILED FOR FLORIDA, THIS TIME TO FOUND A COLONY. ON LANDING, HIS PARTY WAS ATTACKED BY HOSTILE INDIANS AND IN THE FIGHT THE OLD GOVERNOR RECEIVED A WOUND FROM WHICH HE LATER DIED.

THE SEARCH FOR THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

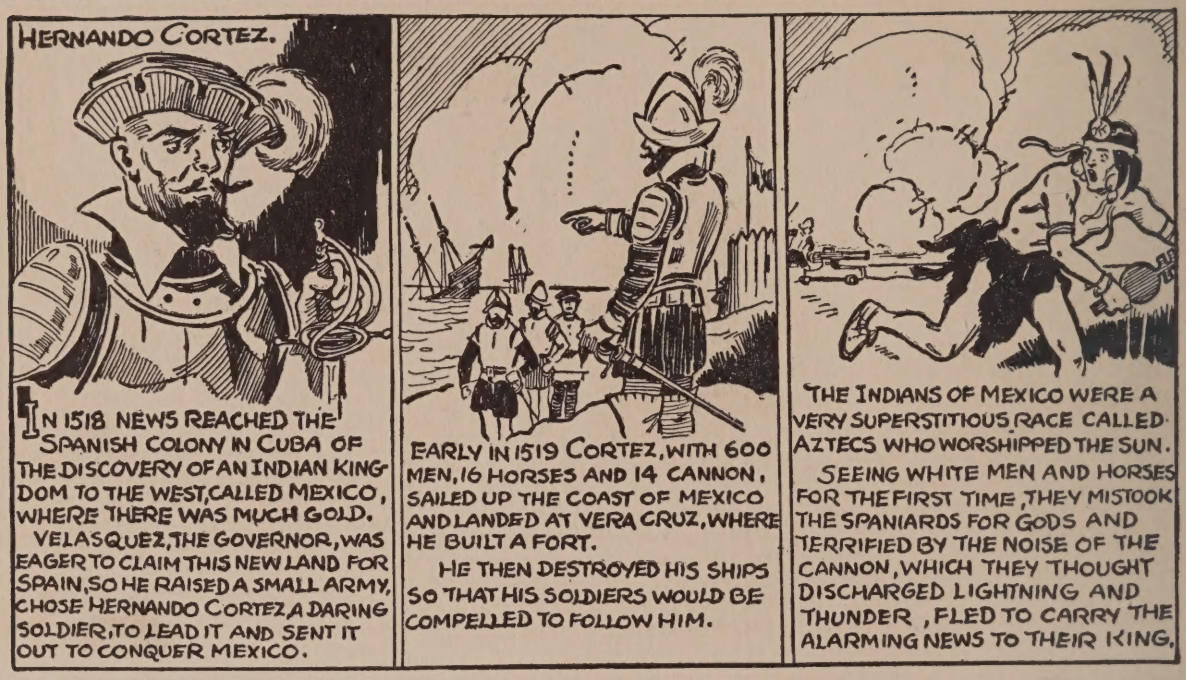
DE Leon went ashore on Easter Day, which the Spaniards called Pascua Florida—or "Flowery Easter." Charmed by the flower-strewn landscape that greeted his eyes, De Leon probably thought it fitting to give the name "Floride" to this beautiful land.

IN 1513, VASCO DE BALBOA CAME FROM HAITI TO EXPLORE THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. THE INDIANS RECEIVED HIM KINDLY AND TO SHOW THEIR FRIENDSHIP FOR THE WHITE STRANGERS GAVE THEM PRESENTS OF MUCH GOLD.
THE AVARICIOUS SPANIARDS BEGAN QUARRELING OVER THE GOLD, TO THE SURPRISE OF THE INDIANS WHO SAID THAT IF IT WAS GOLD THEY SOUGHT, THEY SHOULD MARCH ON TO THE SHORE OF THE GREAT WESTERN SEA, WHERE GOLD WAS AS PLENTIFUL AS THE SAND.
SPURRED ON BY THE DESIRE FOR SO MUCH WEALTH, BALBOA AND HIS MEN TOILED ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, CUTTING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE DENSE JUNGLE AND FINALLY COMING IN SIGHT OF A VAST OCEAN.


BALBOA FAILED TO FIND THE PROMISED GOLD, BUT HE WAS THE FIRST EUROPEAN TO BEHOLD THE PACIFIC OCEAN, TO WHICH HE GAVE THE NAME "SOUTH SEA". WADING OUT INTO THE WATER HE CLAIMED IT FOR THE KING OF SPAIN.
MAP ILLUSTRATING BALBOA'S DISCOVERY OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
HAITI
JAMAICA
SANTO DOMINGO
CARIBBEAN SEA
CARTAGENA
GULF OF DARIEN
ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

BALBOA DISCOVERS THE PACIFIC

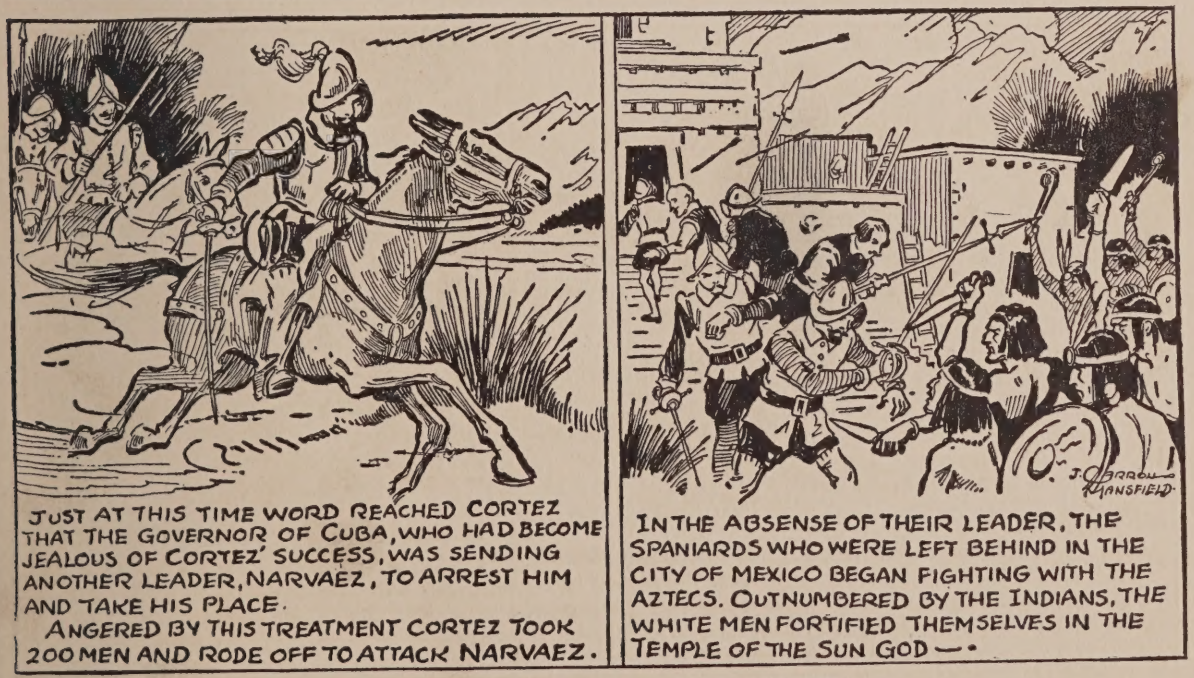
ALTHOUGH but forty-five miles from the Pacific, the route of Balboa's march lay through a tangled jungle which took the Spaniards nearly three weeks to penetrate. As he neared his goal, Balboa climbed the last ridge alone, so that he might be the first to gaze upon the strange sea.


HERNANDO CORTEZ.
IN 1518 NEWS REACHED THE SPANISH COLONY IN CUBA OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN INDIAN KINGDOM TO THE WEST, CALLED MEXICO, WHERE THERE WAS MUCH GOLD.
VELASQUEZ, THE GOVERNOR, WAS EAGER TO CLAIM THIS NEW LAND FOR SPAIN, SO HE RAISED A SMALL ARMY, CHOSE HERNANDO CORTEZ, A DARING SOLDIER, TO LEAD IT AND SENT IT OUT TO CONQUER MEXICO.
EARLY IN 1519 CORTEZ, WITH 600 MEN, 16 HORSES AND 14 CANNON, SAILED UP THE COAST OF MEXICO AND LANDED AT VERA CRUZ, WHERE HE BUILT A FORT.
HE THEN DESTROYED HIS SHIPS SO THAT HIS SOLDIERS WOULD BE COMPELLED TO FOLLOW HIM.
THE INDIANS OF MEXICO WERE A VERY SUPERSTITIOUS RACE CALLED AZTECS WHO WORSHIPPED THE SUN.
SEEING WHITE MEN AND HORSES FOR THE FIRST TIME, THEY MISTOOK THE SPANIARDS FOR GODS AND TERRIFIED BY THE NOISE OF THE CANNON, WHICH THEY THOUGHT DISCHARGED LIGHTNING AND THUNDER, FLED TO CARRY THE ALARMING NEWS TO THEIR KING.
WHEN MONTEZUMA, THE KING OF THE AZTECS, HEARD THAT MANY STRANGE WHITE GODS WERE COMING TO DESTROY HIS KINGDOM WITH LIGHTNING AND THUNDER, HE SENT MESSENGERS TO CORTEZ WITH GIFTS, BEGGING HIM TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY IN PEACE.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
DISREGARDING THE DEMANDS OF THE AZTEC RULER, CORTEZ MUSTERED HIS FORCES AND MARCHED TO ATTACK THE CITY OF MEXICO, THE CAPITAL OF THE KINGDOM.

CORTEZ CONQUERS MEXICO

CORTEZ sets foot in Mexico at an advantageous moment. The superstitious Mexicans were looking forward to the promised return of Quetzalcoatl, one of their gods, and startled by the sudden appearance of this strange white man, believed the god had come back in another form. The wily Spaniard took this opportunity to spread the fear of the white man among the natives.

COMING IN SIGHT OF MEXICO, CORTEZ WAS SURPRISED TO FIND IT A LARGE CITY WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL, TERRACED PALACES AND TEMPLES OF THE SUN GOD.
IT WAS SITUATED ON AN ISLAND IN THE MIDDLE OF A LAKE.
MONTEZUMA, THE KING OF THE AZTECS, SAW THAT IT WAS USELESS TO FIGHT AND ADMITTED THE SPANIARDS INTO THE CITY WHERE THEY WERE RECEIVED AS GODS BY THE AWE-STRUCK MEXICANS.
ONCE WITHIN THE WALLS OF MEXICO CORTEZ FOUND HIMSELF IN A BAD SITUATION. HIS LITTLE ARMY WAS IN THE CAPITAL OF AN UNFRIENDLY COUNTRY AND OUTNUMBERED BY THOUSANDS OF INDIANS
TO INSURE THE SAFETY OF THE SPANIARDS, CORTEZ INVITED MONTEZUMA TO HIS HOUSE AND SEIZED HIM FOR A HOSTAGE.

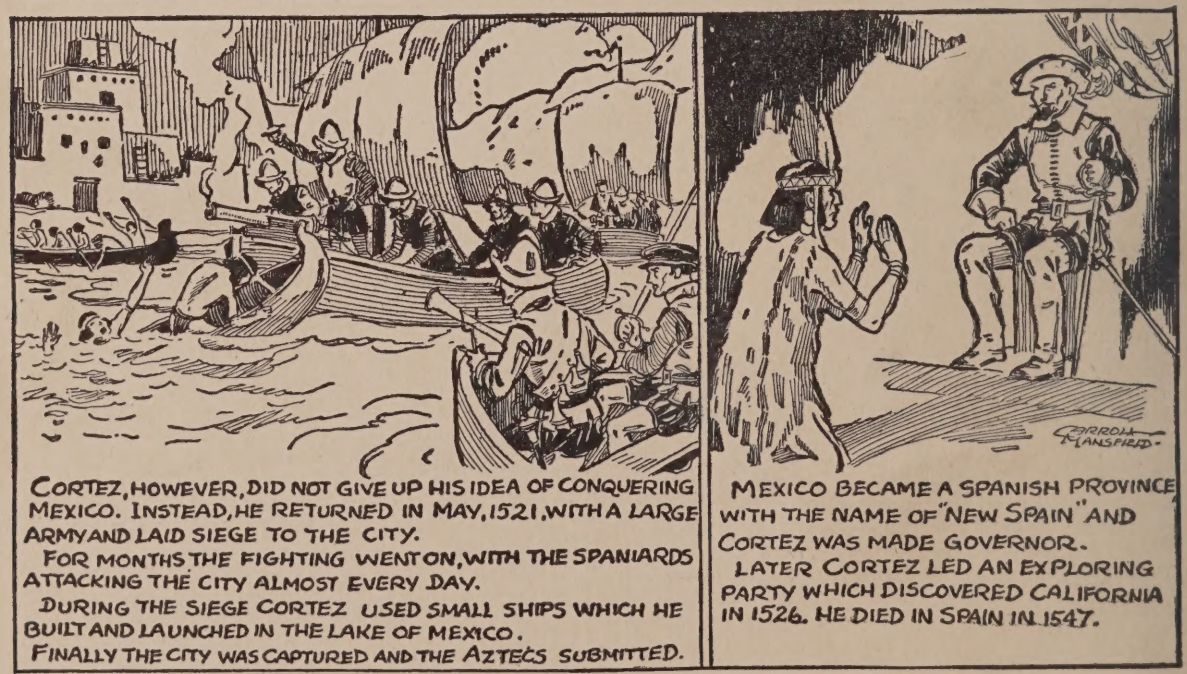

JUST AT THIS TIME WORD REACHED CORTEZ THAT THE GOVERNOR OF CUBA, WHO HAD BECOME JEALOUS OF CORTEZ' SUCCESS, WAS SENDING ANOTHER LEADER, NARVAEZ, TO ARREST HIM AND TAKE HIS PLACE.
ANGERED BY THIS TREATMENT CORTEZ TOOK 200 MEN AND RODE OFF TO ATTACK NARVAEZ.
IN THE ABSENSE OF THEIR LEADER, THE SPANIARDS WHO WERE LEFT BEHIND IN THE CITY OF MEXICO BEGAN FIGHTING WITH THE AZTECS. OUTNUMBERED BY THE INDIANS, THE WHITE MEN FORTIFIED THEMSELVES IN THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN GOD —•
J. ARROW MANSFIELD

CORTEZ IN MEXICO CITY

THE Aztecs of Mexico were the most highly civilized of the North American Indians. They lived in communities and were united under the rule of a native king or emperor. Their temples and palaces were of great size and ornamented with beautiful carved and painted designs.

The Sun God was their chief deity, and to propitiate this god, hundreds of unfortunate victims were slain every year as sacrifices.

CORTEZ MET AND DEFEATED NARVAEZ, THE GENERAL SENT FROM CUBA TO REPLACE HIM, AND HAVING STRENGTHENED HIS FORCES WITH THOSE OF HIS OPPONENT, RETURNED TO MEXICO IN JUNE, 1520, TO AID THE SPANIARDS WHO WERE BESIEGED IN THAT CITY BY THE AZTECS
IN A FURIOUS ATTACK BY THE AZTECS ON THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN GOD WHERE THE SPANIARDS WERE FORTIFIED, MONTEZUMA, THE MEXICAN RULER, MET HIS DEATH AT THE HANDS OF HIS OWN PEOPLE, WHO WERE ANGERED BY HIS SUBMISSION TO THE SPANIARDS.
CORTEZ DECIDED TO LEAVE THE CITY OF MEXICO AND ON JULY 1, 1520, BEGAN HIS RETREAT.
THE SPANIARDS WERE OBLIGED TO FIGHT EVERY STEP OF THE WAY BUT AFTER SUFFERING TERRIBLE LOSSES, SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING ACROSS THE LAKE OVER ONE OF THE BRIDGES.


CORTEZ, HOWEVER, DID NOT GIVE UP HIS IDEA OF CONQUERING MEXICO. INSTEAD, HE RETURNED IN MAY, 1521, WITH A LARGE ARMY AND LAID SIEGE TO THE CITY.
FOR MONTHS THE FIGHTING WENT ON, WITH THE SPANIARDS ATTACKING THE CITY ALMOST EVERY DAY.
DURING THE SIEGE CORTEZ USED SMALL SHIPS WHICH HE BUILT AND LAUNCHED IN THE LAKE OF MEXICO.
FINALLY THE CITY WAS CAPTURED AND THE AZTECS SUBMITTED.
CARROLL MANSFIELD
MEXICO BECAME A SPANISH PROVINCE WITH THE NAME OF "NEW SPAIN" AND CORTEZ WAS MADE GOVERNOR.
LATER CORTEZ LED AN EXPLORING PARTY WHICH DISCOVERED CALIFORNIA IN 1526. HE DIED IN SPAIN IN 1547.

MEXICO BECOMES A SPANISH PROVINCE

THE Mexicans stormed the temple in an attempt to rescue Montezuma, their Emperor, who was held as a hostage by the Spaniards. Cortez returned in time to save the garrison from annihilation and, thinking to appease the natives, made the ruler show himself to his people. When Montezuma begged them to make peace with the Spaniards, the Aztecs became angry at his submission and renewed the assault.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN.

IN SEPTEMBER 1519, FERDINAND MAGELLAN, A PORTUGESE MARINER IN THE SERVICE OF THE KING OF SPAIN, SET OUT UPON WHAT LATER PROVED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST ROMANTIC VOYAGES IN HISTORY

HE TOOK WITH HIM FIVE SHIPS AND ABOUT THREE HUNDRED MEN.

REACHING THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, HE SAILED SOUTHWARD AND ENTERED THE NARROW STRAITS AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE CONTINENT WHICH HAVE SINCE BEEN CALLED THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

AFTER A STORMY VOYAGE OF FIVE WEEKS THROUGH THE TREACHEROUS NARROWS, HE CAME OUT UPON A CALM SEA WHICH HE CALLED THE "PACIFIC".

HEADING NORTHWARD AND THEN TO THE WEST, MAGELLAN SAILED FOR WEEKS AND WEEKS, NEVER DREAMING THAT HE HAD EMBARKED ON WATERS WHICH COVER ALMOST HALF THE GLOBE.

AFTER A HEROIC VOYAGE OF TEN THOUSAND MILES, THE STARVING, HALF-CRAZED SAILORS REACHED THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS OF THE EAST.

SAILING ON OVER THE INDIAN OCEAN, THE VOYAGERS ROUNDED THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND SOON WERE IN FAMILIAR WATERS.

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1522, THE "VICTORIA", THE SOLE REMAINING SHIP OF MAGELLAN'S FLEET REACHED LISBON, BEARING EIGHTEEN "GHOSTLIKE" SURVIVORS OF THE EXPEDITION.

THIS REMARKABLE VOYAGE PROVED THAT THE EARTH WAS ROUND — THAT THE NEW WORLD WAS A CONTINENT, AND THAT SEPARATING IT FROM ASIA WAS A VAST OCEAN FAR GREATER THAN THE ATLANTIC.

MAGELLAN, THE HEROIC LEADER, DID NOT LIVE TO SEE THE SUCCESS OF THE VOYAGE.

LANDING ON ONE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE WHITE MEN WERE ATTACKED BY SAVAGE NATIVES AND IN THE FIGHT MAGELLAN MET HIS DEATH.

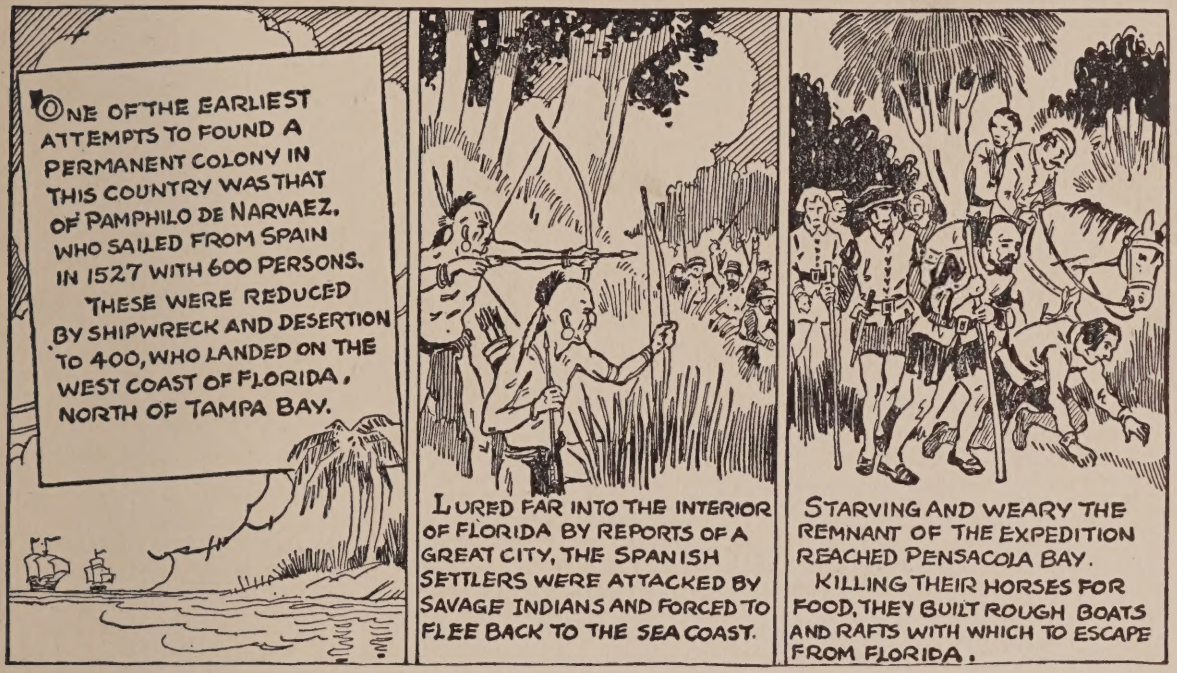
MAGELLAN SAILS AROUND THE WORLD

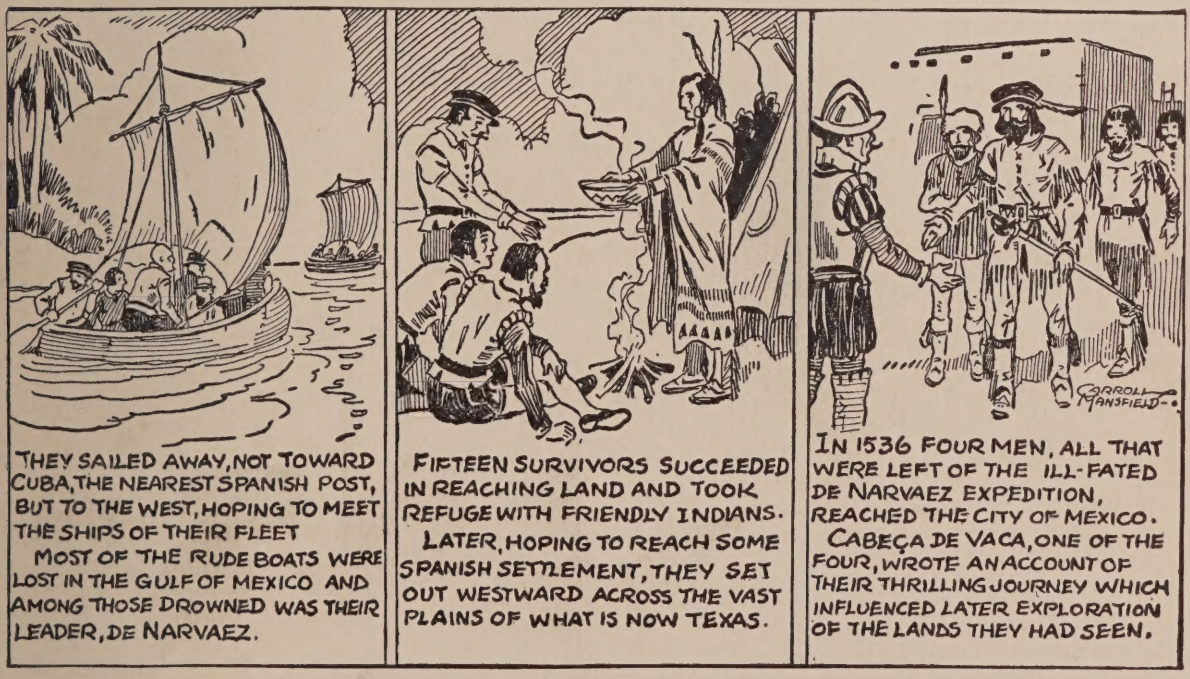
MAGELLAN'S voyage across the Pacific was one of the most heroic in history. Leaving the shores of South America, Magellan courageously kept on over that vast expanse of water for more than three months without sighting land. The food gave out, their supply of fresh water ran low and the starving, hunger-maddened sailors were forced to hunt for rats and try to eat leather.

PIZARRO.
IN 1527, FRANCISCO PIZARRO, A BRUTAL SPANISH SOLDIER, FIRED BY THE SUCCESS OF CORTEZ IN MEXICO, PREPARED TO INVADE PERU, THE RICH EMPIRE OF THE INCAS.
WITH HIS TWO PARTNERS IN THE VENTURE, ALMAGRO AND DE LUQUE, HE EXPLORED THE COAST OF PERU, BUT WAS DRIVEN OFF BY THE NATIVES.
IN 1531 PIZARRO INVADED PERU AND BY TREACHERY SUCCEEDED IN CAPTURING ATAHUALPA, THE INCA, WHOM HE HELD FOR RANSOM.
TO SECURE HIS FREEDOM, THE INCA GAVE THE SPANIARDS A ROOM FILLED WITH GOLD AND GEMS. PIZARRO WAS NOT SATISFIED AND KEPT THE INCA AS A PRISONER.
HEARING THAT A LARGE ARMY WAS COMING TO RESCUE THE INCA, PIZARRO DECIDED TO KILL HIM
AS AN EXCUSE FOR SUCH A MEASURE, PIZARRO DEMANDED THAT ATAHUALPA SHOULD GIVE UP THE WORSHIP OF THE SUN GOD AND BECOME A CHRISTIAN.
THE INCA REFUSED AND WAS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
THE SPANIARDS THEN PRESSED ON INTO PERU, DEFEATED THE NATIVE ARMIES AND CAPTURED THE CITY OF LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF THE INCAS
WITH THE WEALTHY SILVER MINES OF PERU IN HIS POSSESSION, PIZARRO SET HIMSELF UP AS LORD OF THE LAND.
A QUARREL OVER THE SPOILS SOON AROSE BETWEEN THE SPANISH LEADERS.
ALMAGRO, CONVINCED THAT PIZARRO HAD CHEATED HIM, REVOLTED BUT HIS FORCE WAS DEFEATED AND HE WAS PUT TO DEATH.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
PIZARRO DID NOT LIVE TO ENJOY THE VAST WEALTH HE HAD WRUNG FROM THE PERUVIANS.
HE WAS TRAPPED IN HIS PALACE AND KILLED BY A KINSMAN OF ALMAGRO.

PIZARRO IN PERU

HAVING found and possessed themselves of the valuable gold and silver mines of the New World, the Spaniards loaded their ships with precious metal and sent them to Spain. It was not long before a steady stream of treasure galleons came and went across the Atlantic and Spain became the richest nation of Europe.


ONE OF THE EARLIEST ATTEMPTS TO FOUND A PERMANENT COLONY IN THIS COUNTRY WAS THAT OF PAMPHILO DE NARVAEZ, WHO SAILED FROM SPAIN IN 1527 WITH 600 PERSONS.
THESE WERE REDUCED BY SHIPWRECK AND DESERTION TO 400, WHO LANDED ON THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA, NORTH OF TAMPA BAY.
LURED FAR INTO THE INTERIOR OF FLORIDA BY REPORTS OF A GREAT CITY, THE SPANISH SETTLERS WERE ATTACKED BY SAVAGE INDIANS AND FORCED TO FLEE BACK TO THE SEA COAST.
STARVING AND WEARY THE REMNANT OF THE EXPEDITION REACHED PENSACOLA BAY.
KILLING THEIR HORSES FOR FOOD, THEY BUILT ROUGH BOATS AND RAFTS WITH WHICH TO ESCAPE FROM FLORIDA.


THEY SAILED AWAY, NOT TOWARD CUBA, THE NEAREST SPANISH POST, BUT TO THE WEST, HOPING TO MEET THE SHIPS OF THEIR FLEET
MOST OF THE RUDE BOATS WERE LOST IN THE GULF OF MEXICO AND AMONG THOSE DROWNED WAS THEIR LEADER, DE NARVAEZ.
FIFTEEN SURVIVORS SUCCEEDED IN REACHING LAND AND TOOK REFUGE WITH FRIENDLY INDIANS.
LATER, HOPING TO REACH SOME SPANISH SETTLEMENT, THEY SET OUT WESTWARD ACROSS THE VAST PLAINS OF WHAT IS NOW TEXAS.
IN 1536 FOUR MEN, ALL THAT WERE LEFT OF THE ILL-FATED DE NARVAEZ EXPEDITION, REACHED THE CITY OF MEXICO.
CABEÇA DE VACA, ONE OF THE FOUR, WROTE AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR THRILLING JOURNEY WHICH INFLUENCED LATER EXPLORATION OF THE LANDS THEY HAD SEEN.
CARROLL MANSFIELD

ILL-FATED EXPEDITION OF DE NARVAEZ

THE finding of much gold in Mexico and Peru led the greedy Spaniards to believe that even greater fortune was awaiting them in the unexplored lands to the north. To the Indians this feverish search for gold was a mystery, which one explorer tried to explain by saying that the white men were all victims of a malady of the heart for which gold was the only cure.

DE SOTO COMES TO THE MISSISSIPPI
MAY 8, 1541

E SOTO said of the "Mich Sipi" (Big Water), that it was a river "about half a league in breadth"—"of great depth"—"having a strong current,"—and that the water was "alwaies muddie, down which there continually floated manie trees and timber."

In his mad quest for gold, De Soto, doubtless, failed to realize the importance of the discovery of this vast river, whose waters were destined to be his grave.

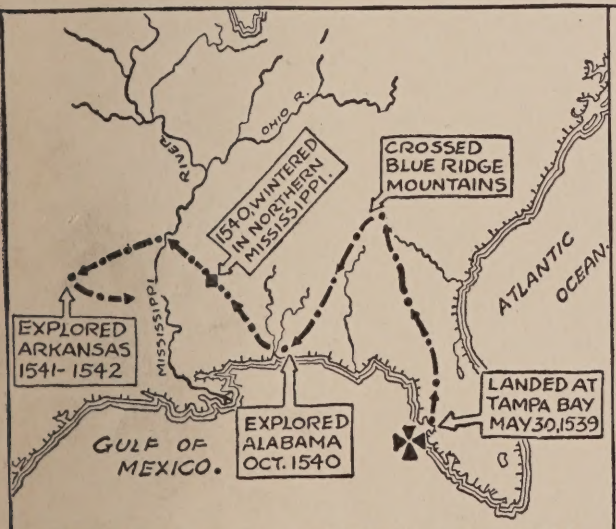
DeSOTO DISCOVERS THE MISSISSIPPI

HERNANDO DE SOTO, GOVERNOR OF CUBA, HAD SERVED IN PERU WITH PIZARRO AND BECOME VERY RICH. NOT SATISFIED WITH HIS WEALTH, DE SOTO PLANNED TO SEEK FOR MORE GOLD IN THE LAND TO THE NORTH AND IN 1539 SET OUT WITH AN EXPEDITION.

WITH A FORCE OF 600 MEN, OUTFITTED AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, DE SOTO LANDED AT TAMPA BAY, IN FLORIDA AND MARCHED INTO THE INTERIOR LOOKING FOR FABULOUS WEALTH. LIKE PIZARRO, HE TREATED THE INDIANS BRUTALLY, FORCING THEM TO ACT AS GUIDES AND TORTURING THEM TO SHOW HIM WHERE GOLD COULD BE FOUND.

FOR MONTHS DE SOTO EXPLORED THE SOUTHERN PART OF WHAT IS NOW THE UNITED STATES BUT FAILED TO FIND THE GOLD HE SOUGHT.

ONE DAY HE CAME TO THE SHORE OF A VAST RIVER, WHICH THE INDIANS CALLED MISSISSIPPI, "THE FATHER OF WATERS."



SUFFERING MUCH FROM HUNGER AND SICKNESS, DE SOTO PUSHED ON INTO WHAT IS NOW ARKANSAS. BY THIS TIME HE HAD LOST HALF OF HIS MEN AND WAS OBLIGED TO FOIL ANY CHANCE OF THE INDIANS ATTACKING THEM BY PRETENDING TO BE A SUN GOD.

BROKEN IN SPIRIT BY HIS FAILURE TO FIND SOME RICH COUNTRY, DE SOTO FELL SICK AND DIED, MAY 21, 1542.

FEARFUL LEST THE INDIANS FIND OUT THAT THE SPANISH LEADER WAS DEAD, HIS FOLLOWERS BURIED HIM IN THE MISSISSIPPI AND ESCAPED DOWN THE RIVER IN BOATS THEY BUILT THEMSELVES, FINALLY REACHING THE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS IN MEXICO.

EXPLORATIONS OF DE SOTO

DE SOTO, like Pizarro, treated the Indians with savage cruelty. As he marched through Florida he captured hundreds of them and chaining them together in gangs made them carry heavy loads. When forced to guide the Spaniards through the jungles, the Indians often deliberately led them into treacherous swamps.

FROM TIME TO TIME THE INDIANS HAD BROUGHT REPORTS TO THE SPANISH COLONY IN MEXICO, OF "THE SEVEN CITIES OF CIBOLA", EACH AS GREAT AS THE CITY OF MEXICO.

BELIEVING THESE RUMORS, MENDOZA, THE GOVERNOR, RAISED AN ARMY TO CONQUER THESE RICH CITIES AND APPOINTED FRANCISCO CORONADO TO COMMAND IT.

CORONADO SET OUT IN 1540 FROM THE NORTH SHORE OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA WITH A FORCE OF 1,100 SPANIARDS AND INDIANS.

TAKING 50 PICKED HORSEMEN, HE LEFT THE MAIN BODY OF THE EXPEDITION AND STRUCK OUT BOLDLY ACROSS THE PLAINS OF NEW MEXICO.

ON THE WAY HE FOUND MANY INDIAN PUEBLOS, BUT NO TREASURE.

THESE PUEBLOS WERE LARGE, TERRACED BUILDINGS MADE OF ADOBE OR ROUGH STONE LAID IN CLAY MORTAR

THE SPANIARDS, SEEING THEM FROM A DISTANCE, IMAGINED THEM TO BE THE FABLED CITIES THEY WERE SEEKING.

NOT DISCOURAGED BY HIS FAILURE TO FIND GOLD, CORONADO MARCHED ACROSS WHAT IS NOW OKLAHOMA AND INTO THE CENTER OF KANSAS. AT THIS TIME, ALTHOUGH NEITHER WAS AWARE OF THE FACT, CORONADO WAS ONLY NINE DAYS' MARCH FROM THE POINT DE SOTO HAD REACHED IN ARKANSAS.

THE FOLLOWING YEAR, CORONADO RETURNED TO MEXICO.

WE HAVE SEEN HOW SPAIN IN 50 YEARS, FROM 1492 TO 1542, HELD AND EXPLORED A VAST REGION IN THE NEW WORLD.

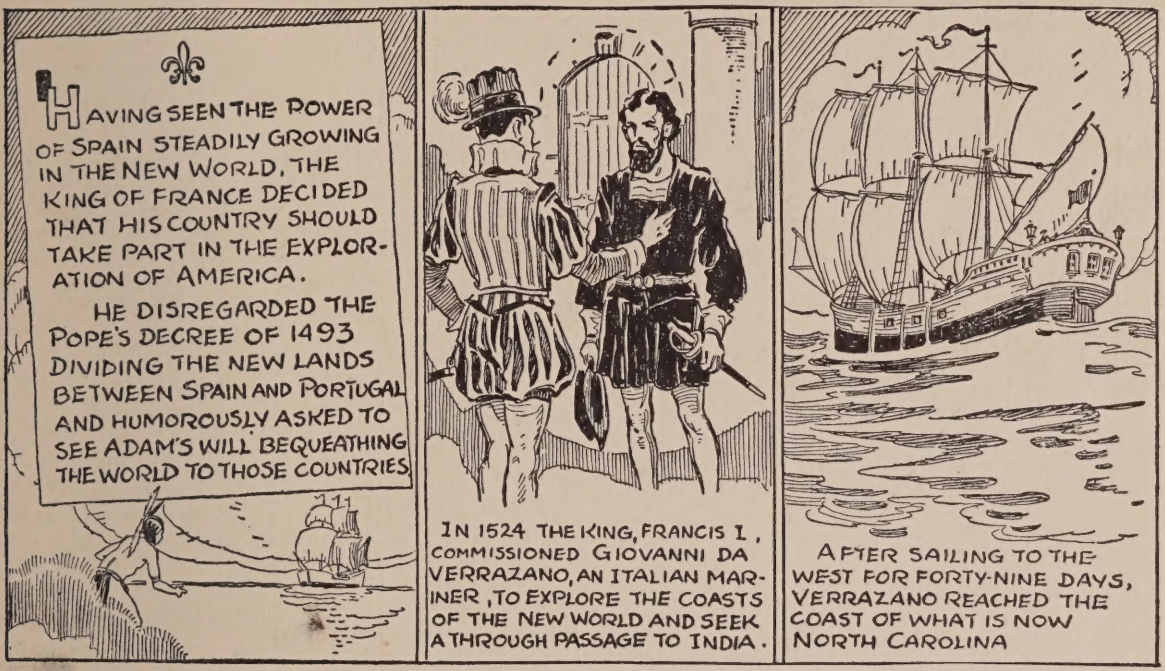
IN SOUTH AMERICA, THE WEST INDIES AND IN MEXICO, THE SPANIARDS HAD BUILT A RICH EMPIRE, BUT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 16TH CENTURY, NOT A SPANISH SETTLEMENT EXISTED NORTH OF THE GULF OF MEXICO

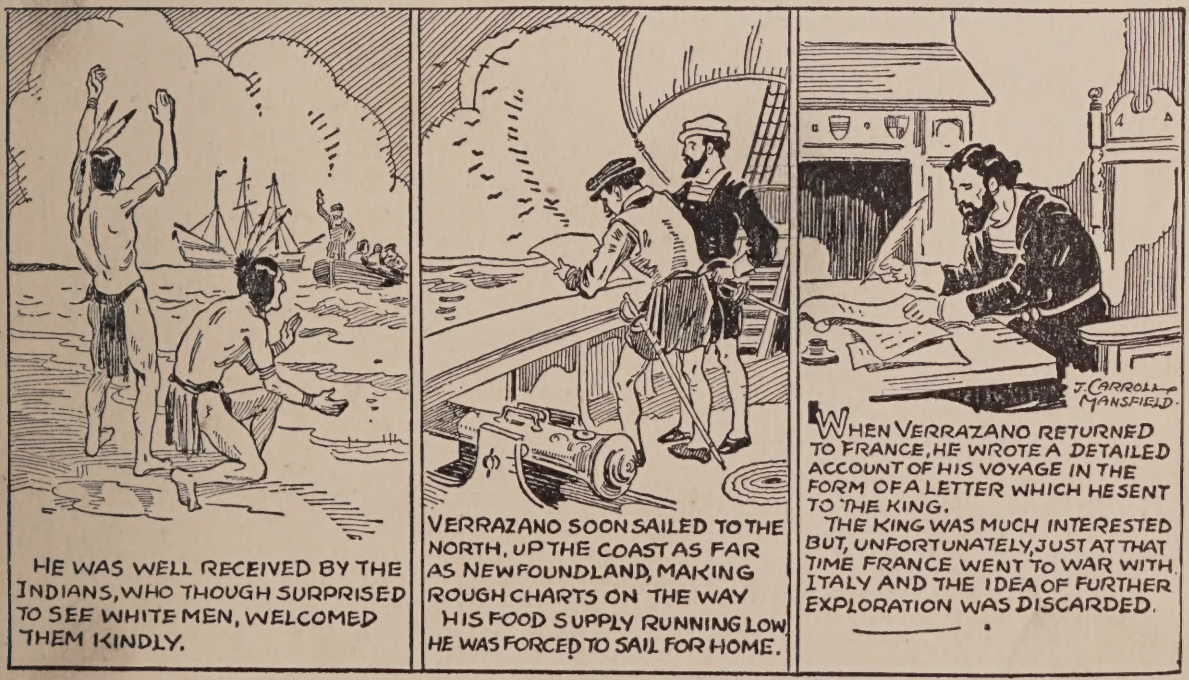
THIS WAS BECAUSE THE SPANIARDS WERE GOLD SEEKERS AND NOT COLONIZERS.

J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

THE MARCH OF CORONADO

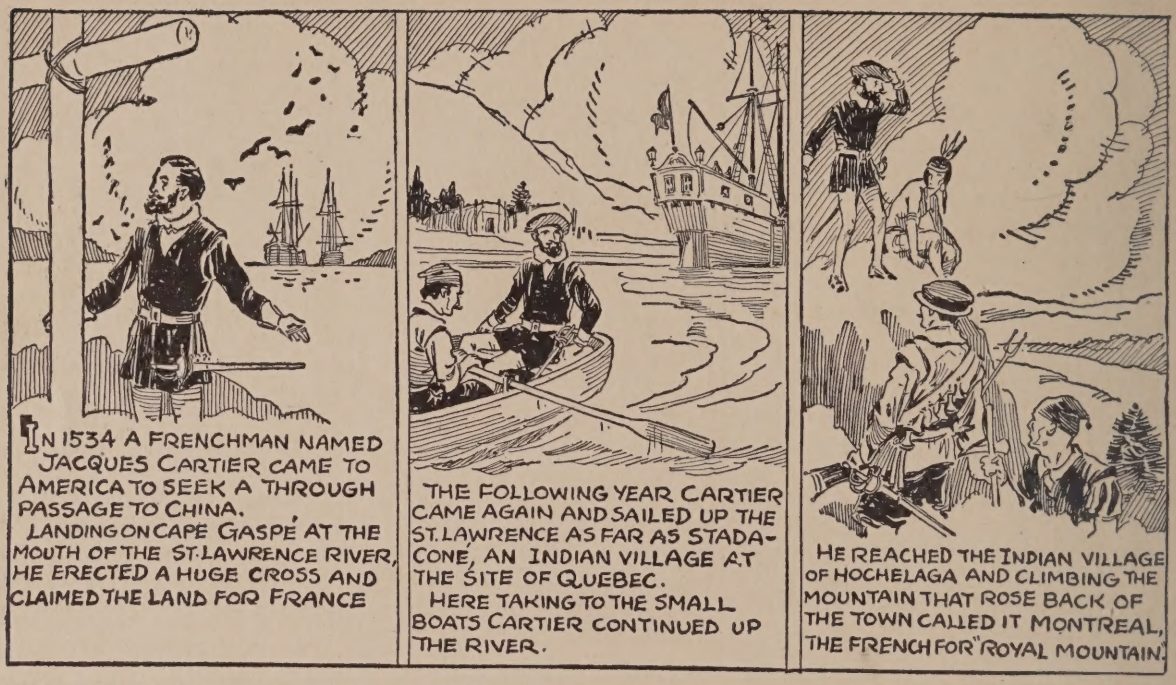
IN 1605, Onate, a Spaniard, following in the footsteps of Coronado, founded the settlement of Santa Fe, the second oldest city in the United States.

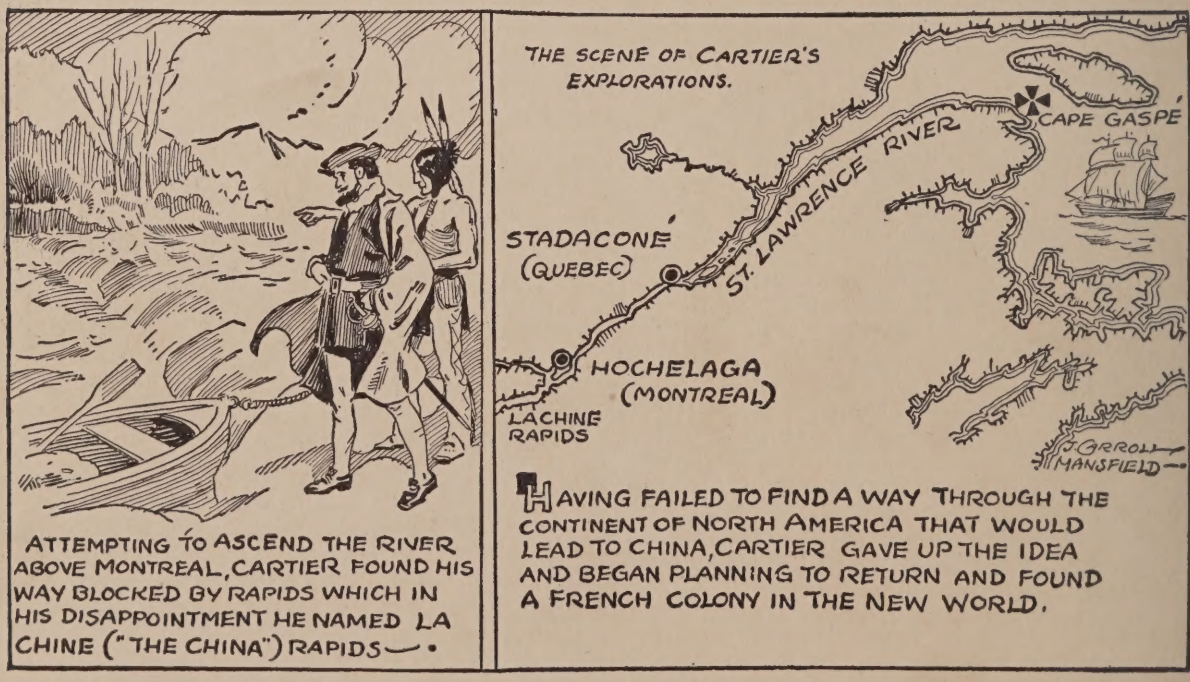

HAVING SEEN THE POWER OF SPAIN STEADILY GROWING IN THE NEW WORLD, THE KING OF FRANCE DECIDED THAT HIS COUNTRY SHOULD TAKE PART IN THE EXPLORATION OF AMERICA.
HE DISREGARDED THE POPE'S DECREE OF 1493 DIVIDING THE NEW LANDS BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL AND HUMOROUSLY ASKED TO SEE ADAM'S WILL BEQUEATHING THE WORLD TO THOSE COUNTRIES.
IN 1524 THE KING, FRANCIS I, COMMISSIONED GIOVANNI DA VERRAZANO, AN ITALIAN MARINER, TO EXPLORE THE COASTS OF THE NEW WORLD AND SEEK A THROUGH PASSAGE TO INDIA.
AFTER SAILING TO THE WEST FOR FORTY-NINE DAYS, VERRAZANO REACHED THE COAST OF WHAT IS NOW NORTH CAROLINA


HE WAS WELL RECEIVED BY THE INDIANS, WHO THOUGH SURPRISED TO SEE WHITE MEN, WELCOMED THEM KINDLY.
VERRAZANO SOON SAILED TO THE NORTH, UP THE COAST AS FAR AS NEWFOUNDLAND, MAKING ROUGH CHARTS ON THE WAY
HIS FOOD SUPPLY RUNNING LOW HE WAS FORCED TO SAIL FOR HOME.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
WHEN VERRAZANO RETURNED TO FRANCE, HE WROTE A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF HIS VOYAGE IN THE FORM OF A LETTER WHICH HE SENT TO THE KING.
THE KING WAS MUCH INTERESTED BUT, UNFORTUNATELY, JUST AT THAT TIME FRANCE WENT TO WAR WITH ITALY AND THE IDEA OF FURTHER EXPLORATION WAS DISCARDED.

THE COMING OF THE FRENCH

SOON after the discovery of America, the pope had divided the new found lands between Spain and Portugal, the great exploring nations of that time. Tracing a line 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, he granted all new lands lying east of the line to Portugal, the ones to the west to Spain.


IN 1534 A FRENCHMAN NAMED JACQUES CARTIER CAME TO AMERICA TO SEEK A THROUGH PASSAGE TO CHINA.
LANDING ON CAPE GASPÉ AT THE MOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, HE ERECTED A HUGE CROSS AND CLAIMED THE LAND FOR FRANCE
THE FOLLOWING YEAR CARTIER CAME AGAIN AND SAILED UP THE ST. LAWRENCE AS FAR AS STADACONE, AN INDIAN VILLAGE AT THE SITE OF QUEBEC.
HERE TAKING TO THE SMALL BOATS CARTIER CONTINUED UP THE RIVER.
HE REACHED THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF HOCHELAGA AND CLIMBING THE MOUNTAIN THAT ROSE BACK OF THE TOWN CALLED IT MONTREAL, THE FRENCH FOR "ROYAL MOUNTAIN."


ATTEMPTING TO ASCEND THE RIVER ABOVE MONTREAL, CARTIER FOUND HIS WAY BLOCKED BY RAPIDS WHICH IN HIS DISAPPOINTMENT HE NAMED LA CHINE ("THE CHINA") RAPIDS.
THE SCENE OF CARTIER'S EXPLORATIONS.
CAPE GASPÉ
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
STADACONÉ (QUEBEC)
HOCHELAGA (MONTREAL)
LACHINE RAPIDS
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
HAVING FAILED TO FIND A WAY THROUGH THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA THAT WOULD LEAD TO CHINA, CARTIER GAVE UP THE IDEA AND BEGAN PLANNING TO RETURN AND FOUND A FRENCH COLONY IN THE NEW WORLD.

CARTIER EXPLORES THE ST. LAWRENCE

CARTIER was a native of St. Malo, a seaport of Brittany famed for the courage and skill of its seamen.

On St. Lawrence's day Cartier's ships sailed into the mouth of the river which he named in honor of the day.

IN 1540 JACQUES CARTIER CAME BACK WITH FIVE SHIPS AND MANY COLONISTS TO FOUND A FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN THE WILDERNESS OF CANADA.
CARTIER BUILT THE FORTRESS OF CHARLESBURG FROM WHICH HE MADE EXPLORING TRIPS UP THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
IN 1542 ROBERVAL, WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF CANADA, ARRIVED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE COLONY. HE WAS MET BY CARTIER.

THE SAME YEAR CARTIER, AGAINST THE WILL OF THE GOVERNOR, LEFT THE COLONY AND RETURNED TO FRANCE.
ROBERVAL BUILT A FORT NOT FAR FROM THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF STADACONÉ, AT THE SITE OF QUEBEC WHICH ANGERED THE RED MEN.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
THE INDIANS WENT ON THE WAR-PATH AND ATTACKING THE FRENCH FORCED THE GARRISON TO ABANDON THE FORT AND ESCAPE TO FRANCE.

THE FRENCH ATTEMPT TO COLONIZE CANADA

DURING the latter half of the sixteenth century France was constantly at war, at home and abroad, and neither men nor money could be spared for colonization. French projects in America were laid aside until King Henry of Navarre came to the throne in 1598.

ADMIRAL DE COLIGNY, LEADER OF THE HUGUENOTS IN FRANCE WAS EAGER TO PLANT A PROTESTANT COLONY IN AMERICA AND SENT OUT AN EXPEDITION UNDER JEAN RIBAULT

IN 1562 THE HUGUENOTS REACHED THE COAST OF WHAT IS NOW SOUTH CAROLINA WHERE THEY BUILT CHARLES FORT ON A FINE HARBOR WHICH THEY CALLED PORT ROYAL.

RIBAULT SOON RETURNED TO FRANCE TO GET SUPPLIES AND MORE COLONISTS

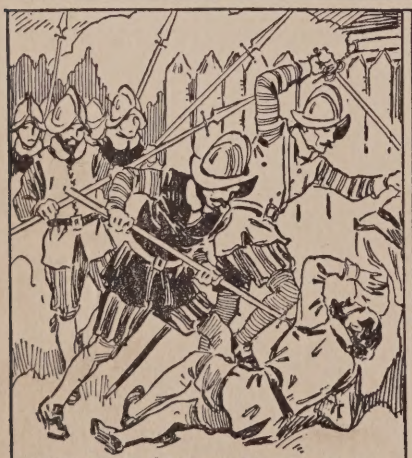
WHILE HE WAS AWAY THE SETTLERS BECAME DISCONTENTED AND PLANNED TO LEAVE THE COLONY.

THEY BUILT A RUDE BOAT, ABANDONED THE SETTLEMENT AND SAILED FOR FRANCE

IN 1564 RENÉ LAUDONNIÈRE WITH SEVEN SHIPS FILLED WITH HUGUENOT SETTLERS REACHED PORT ROYAL AND WAS SURPRISED TO FIND THE COLONY DESERTED.

SAILING DOWN THE COAST TO FLORIDA LAUDONNIÈRE BUILT A TOWN ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER AND CALLED IT FORT CAROLINA

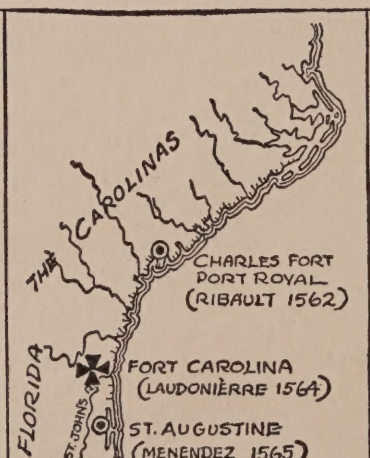
IN 1565 HE WAS JOINED BY RIBAULT.



WHEN THE SPANIARDS HEARD OF THE COMING OF THE HUGUENOTS THEY SENT SOLDIERS TO DESTROY THE SETTLEMENT.

LED BY PEDRO MENENDEZ THE SPANIARDS ATTACKED FORT CAROLINA AND PUT THE DEFENDERS TO DEATH.

MENENDEZ LEFT A NOTICE ON THE SPOT WHICH READ "I DO THIS NOT AS TO FRENCHMEN BUT AS TO LUTHERANS."



MENENDEZ THEN BUILT THREE FORTS IN FLORIDA TO DISCOURAGE FURTHER FOREIGN SETTLEMENT.

ONE OF THESE FORTS WAS THE "CASTLE OF ST. AUGUSTINE" ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT CITY OF THAT NAME.

DOMINIQUE DE GORGUES, A FRENCH HUGUENOT, HEARING OF THE OUTRAGE, RAISED A FORCE AT HIS OWN EXPENSE AND SAILED TO AVENGE HIS FRIENDS

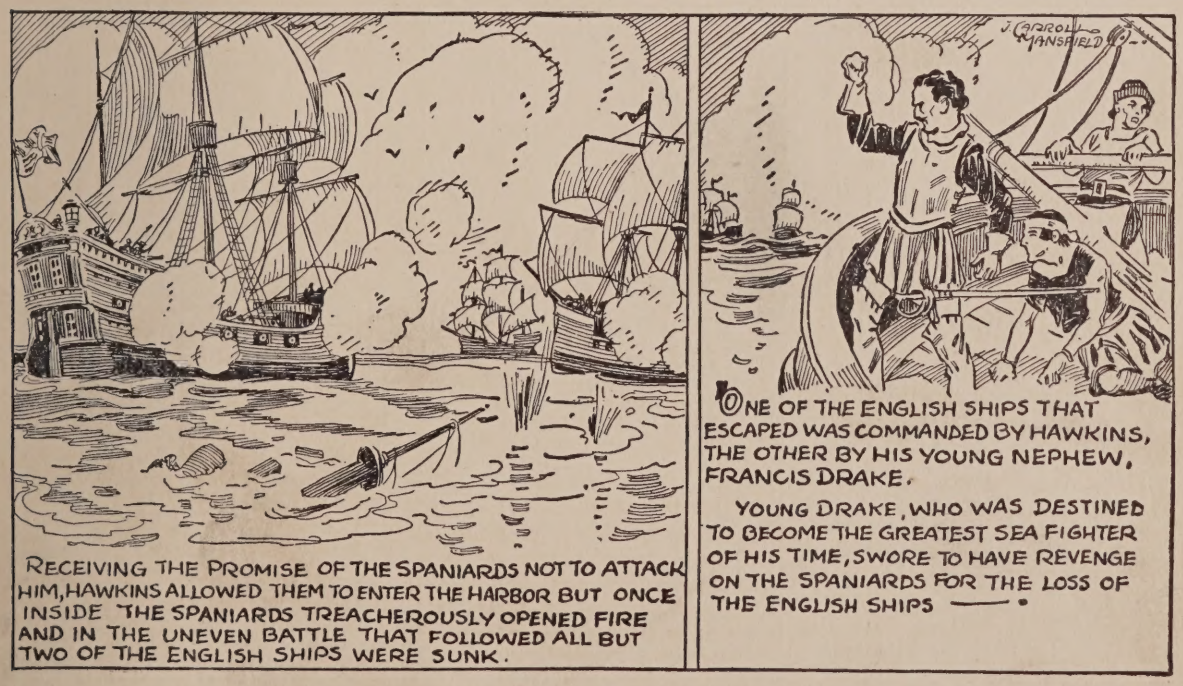
IN APRIL 1568 HE WIPED OUT THE SPANISH FORTS, MASSACRED THE GARRISONS AND OVER THE SMOKING RUINS POSTED A PROCLAMATION—

"I DO THIS NOT AS TO SPANIARDS BUT AS TO ROBBERS AND MURDERERS."

THE FRENCH HUGUENOT SETTLEMENTS

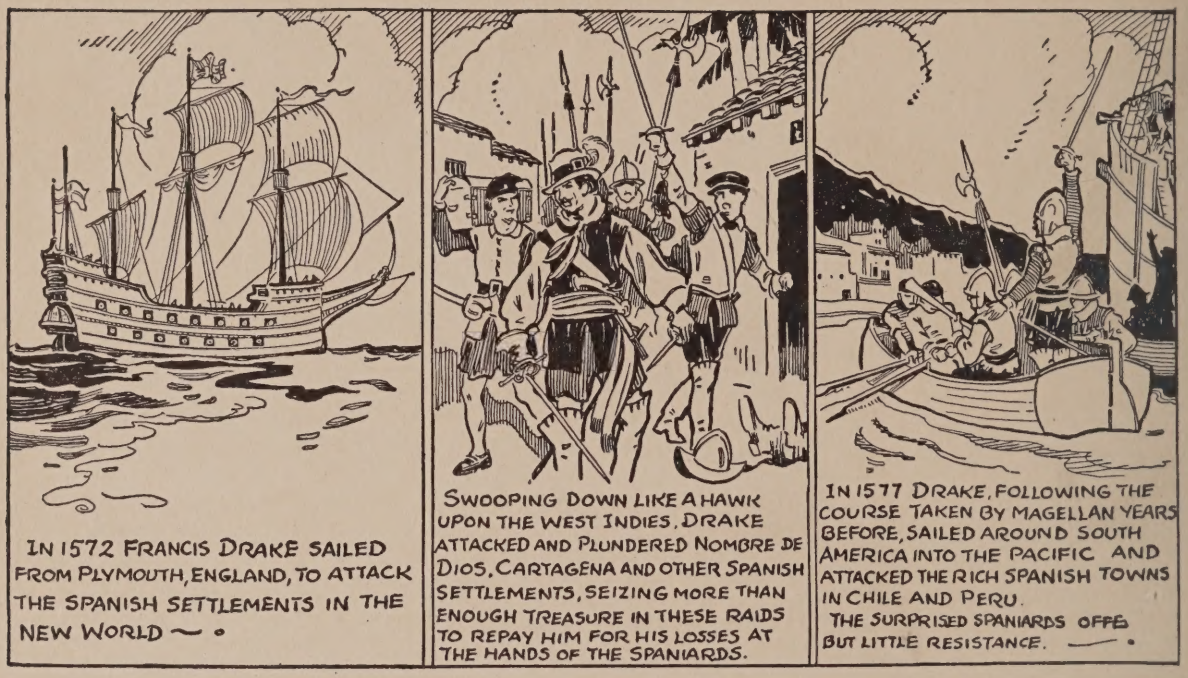
LEARNING of the coming of Menendez, Ribault left a small garrison at Fort Carolina and sailed away to attack the Spaniards. Shipwrecked on the coast of Florida, Ribault's men were found by Menendez, who was returning from the massacre at Fort Carolina, and were either put to death or sent to the galleys. De Gorgue's mission was merely one of revenge which when accomplished he sailed off and further French settlement in that region was abandoned.

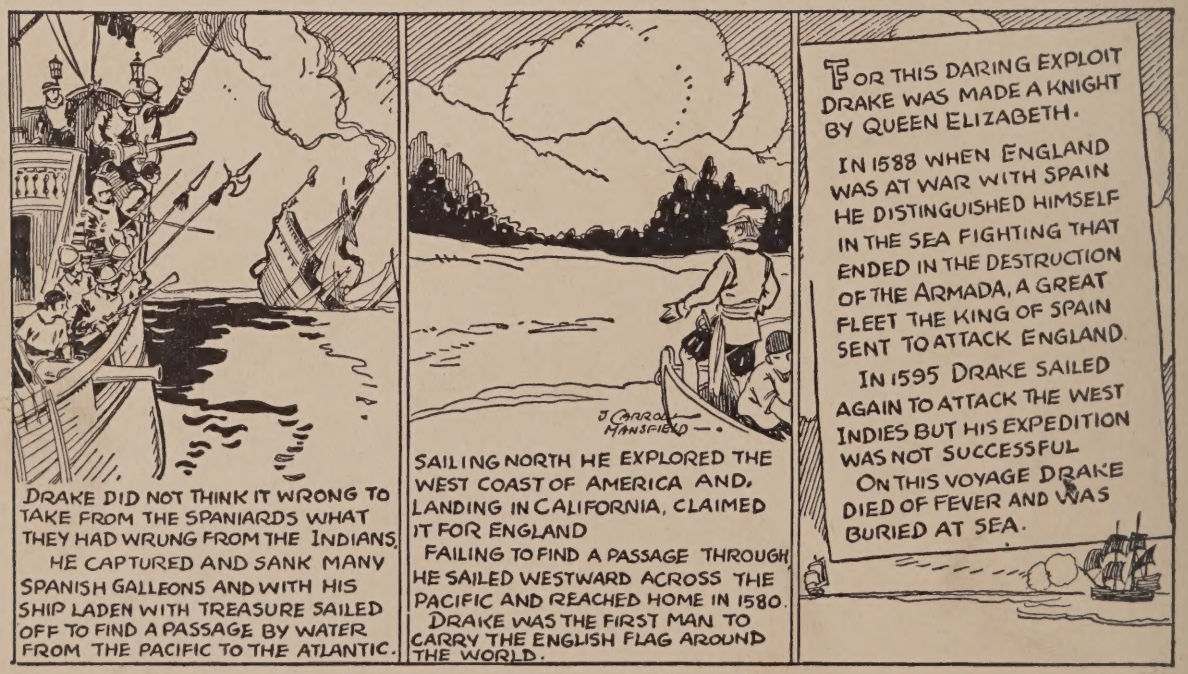
IN 1563 CAPTAIN JOHN HAWKINS OF ENGLAND LANDED IN HAYTI WITH A CARGO OF NEGRO SLAVES WHOM HE SOLD TO THE SPANISH PLANTERS IN VIOLATION OF THE KING OF SPAIN'S LAW FORBIDDING FOREIGNERS TO TRADE THERE.
WHEN HE RE-APPEARED WITH ANOTHER CARGO OF SLAVES THE SPANISH COLONISTS, FEARING THE KING'S ANGER, WERE RELUCTANT TO PURCHASE THEM
HAWKINS LANDED AN ARMED FORCE, DROVE OFF THE SPANISH OFFICIALS, AND THE SLAVES WERE BOUGHT TO WORK ON THE GREAT PLANTATIONS.
IN 1567 THE KING OF SPAIN SENT A LARGE FLEET TO ENFORCE THE LAWS. IT FOUND HAWKINS' SHIPS IN THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN DE ULOA, WHERE THE ENGLISH HAD PUT IN TO REPAIR THEIR VESSELS


J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
RECEIVING THE PROMISE OF THE SPANIARDS NOT TO ATTACK HIM, HAWKINS ALLOWED THEM TO ENTER THE HARBOR BUT ONCE INSIDE THE SPANIARDS TREACHEROUSLY OPENED FIRE AND IN THE UNEVEN BATTLE THAT FOLLOWED ALL BUT TWO OF THE ENGLISH SHIPS WERE SUNK.
ONE OF THE ENGLISH SHIPS THAT ESCAPED WAS COMMANDED BY HAWKINS, THE OTHER BY HIS YOUNG NEPHEW, FRANCIS DRAKE.
YOUNG DRAKE, WHO WAS DESTINED TO BECOME THE GREATEST SEA FIGHTER OF HIS TIME, SWORE TO HAVE REVENGE ON THE SPANIARDS FOR THE LOSS OF THE ENGLISH SHIPS

ENGLAND AND SPAIN CLASH IN THE WEST INDIES

THE importing of negro slaves in violation of the Spanish laws quickly led to the plundering of the Spanish settlements and shipping. Spanish galleons laden with treasure from the mines of South America were considered fair game by the English privateers, and the Spanish Main soon became the hunting ground for these "Sea Hawks."


IN 1572 FRANCIS DRAKE SAILED FROM PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, TO ATTACK THE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE NEW WORLD.
SWOOPING DOWN LIKE A HAWK UPON THE WEST INDIES, DRAKE ATTACKED AND PLUNDERED NOMBRE DE DIOS, CARTAGENA AND OTHER SPANISH SETTLEMENTS, SEIZING MORE THAN ENOUGH TREASURE IN THESE RAIDS TO REPAY HIM FOR HIS LOSSES AT THE HANDS OF THE SPANIARDS.
IN 1577 DRAKE, FOLLOWING THE COURSE TAKEN BY MAGELLAN YEARS BEFORE, SAILED AROUND SOUTH AMERICA INTO THE PACIFIC AND ATTACKED THE RICH SPANISH TOWNS IN CHILE AND PERU.
THE SURPRISED SPANIARDS OFFER BUT LITTLE RESISTANCE.

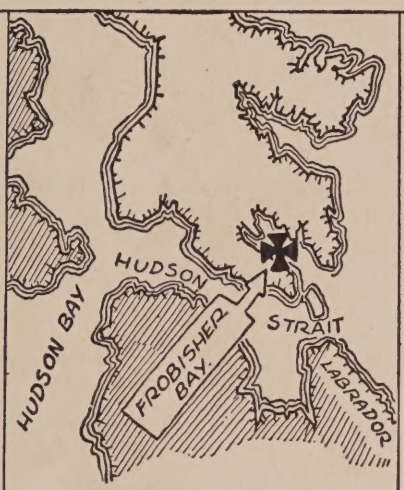

DRAKE DID NOT THINK IT WRONG TO TAKE FROM THE SPANIARDS WHAT THEY HAD WRUNG FROM THE INDIANS.
HE CAPTURED AND SANK MANY SPANISH GALLEONS AND WITH HIS SHIP LADEN WITH TREASURE SAILED OFF TO FIND A PASSAGE BY WATER FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC.
J. CARROL MANSFIELD
SAILING NORTH HE EXPLORED THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA AND, LANDING IN CALIFORNIA, CLAIMED IT FOR ENGLAND
FAILING TO FIND A PASSAGE THROUGH HE SAILED WESTWARD ACROSS THE PACIFIC AND REACHED HOME IN 1580.
DRAKE WAS THE FIRST MAN TO CARRY THE ENGLISH FLAG AROUND THE WORLD.
FOR THIS DARING EXPLOIT DRAKE WAS MADE A KNIGHT BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.
IN 1588 WHEN ENGLAND WAS AT WAR WITH SPAIN HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN THE SEA FIGHTING THAT ENDED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARMADA, A GREAT FLEET THE KING OF SPAIN SENT TO ATTACK ENGLAND.
IN 1595 DRAKE SAILED AGAIN TO ATTACK THE WEST INDIES BUT HIS EXPEDITION WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL.
ON THIS VOYAGE DRAKE DIED OF FEVER AND WAS BURIED AT SEA.

DRAKE RAIDS THE WEST INDIES

REACHING California after pillaging the Spanish settlements in Peru, Drake thought it unwise to return by the route he had come, and to avoid meeting the Spaniards, sailed west across the Pacific. Drake was so feared by the Spaniards that for a century he was spoken of as "The Dragon."

THE EXPLOITS OF DRAKE REVIVED ENGLANDS INTEREST IN AMERICA AND EXPLORATION WAS RESUMED, THIS TIME BY A GROUP OF MEN WHO ARE SPOKEN OF AS THE GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS

THEY CAME TO THE NEW WORLD SEEKING NOT GOLD BUT GLORY AND EXCITEMENT



THE FIRST OF THESE WAS MARTIN FROBISHER WHO IN 1576 SAILED NORTH OF LABRADOR SEEKING A NORTHWEST PASSAGE TO CHINA AND DISCOVERED THE BAY THAT BEARS HIS NAME AND A GREAT, ICY LAND CALLED META INCOGNITA

ON THIS VOYAGE FROBISHER FOUND WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS GOLD WHICH LED TO A SECOND AND THEN A THIRD EXPEDITION (1577-1578), BUT THE INTENSE COLD OF THE FROZEN NORTH FORCED THE SEARCHERS TO ABANDON THEIR PROJECT.

ANOTHER OF THESE GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS WAS SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT WHO RECEIVING A GRANT FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH, SAILED IN 1578 TO PLANT A COLONY BUT MEETING WITH SPANISH SHIPS SOON RETURNED TO ENGLAND.

IN 1583 GILBERT AGAIN SET OUT TO FOUND A COLONY

LANDING IN NEWFOUNDLAND HE CLAIMED IT FOR THE QUEEN.

FROM THERE HE SAILED SOUTH ALONG THE COAST AS FAR AS THE KENNEBEC RIVER.

IN A TERRIFIC STORM GILBERT WAS DROWNED WHEN HIS SHIP FOUNDERED.— HIS LAST WORDS, CALLED TO FRIENDS ON ANOTHER VESSEL, WERE -

"THE WAY TO HEAVEN IS AS NEAR BY SEA AS BY LAND."

THE GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS

THE glowing reports of the New World brought back by these adventurers stimulated English interest in America and their ill fortune did not deter future attempts at colonization.

AFTER SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT'S DEATH, HIS PLANS FOR PLANTING AN ENGLISH COLONY IN AMERICA WERE CARRIED ON BY HIS HALF-BROTHER WALTER RALEIGH.

RALEIGH HAD SAILED WITH HIS BROTHER TO NEWFOUNDLAND, WAS A GREAT FAVORITE AT COURT AND VERY WEALTHY.

IN 1584 HE SENT TWO SHIPS UNDER AMADAS AND BARLOWE TO EXPLORE THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR AN IDEAL SPOT TO PLANT A COLONY.

SAILING UP THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA THEY ENTERED PAMLICO SOUND AND CAME TO ROANOKE ISLAND.

LANDING ON ROANOKE ISLAND THE TWO AGENTS WERE DELIGHTED WITH THE BEAUTY OF THE PLACE, THE ABUNDANCE OF FRUITS AND FISH AND THE FRIENDLINESS OF THE INDIANS.

THEY DID NOT LINGER BUT HURRIED BACK TO ENGLAND TO REPORT TO THEIR EMPLOYER.

WHEN RALEIGH SHOWED THE REPORTS OF AMADAS AND BARLOWE TO QUEEN ELIZABETH AND TOLD HER OF HIS PLANS FOR THE NEW COLONY SHE WAS DELIGHTED AND TO SHOW HER FAVOR SHE MADE RALEIGH A KNIGHT AND NAMED THE NEW LAND "VIRGINIA" IN HONOR OF HERSELF, THE VIRGIN QUEEN."

THE FOLLOWING YEAR RALEIGH SENT RALPH LANE, A ROUGH SOLDIER, TO ROANOKE WITH A HUNDRED MEN TO EXPLORE THE REGION MORE THOROUGHLY AND TO LAY OUT A SITE FOR A PERMANENT COLONY.

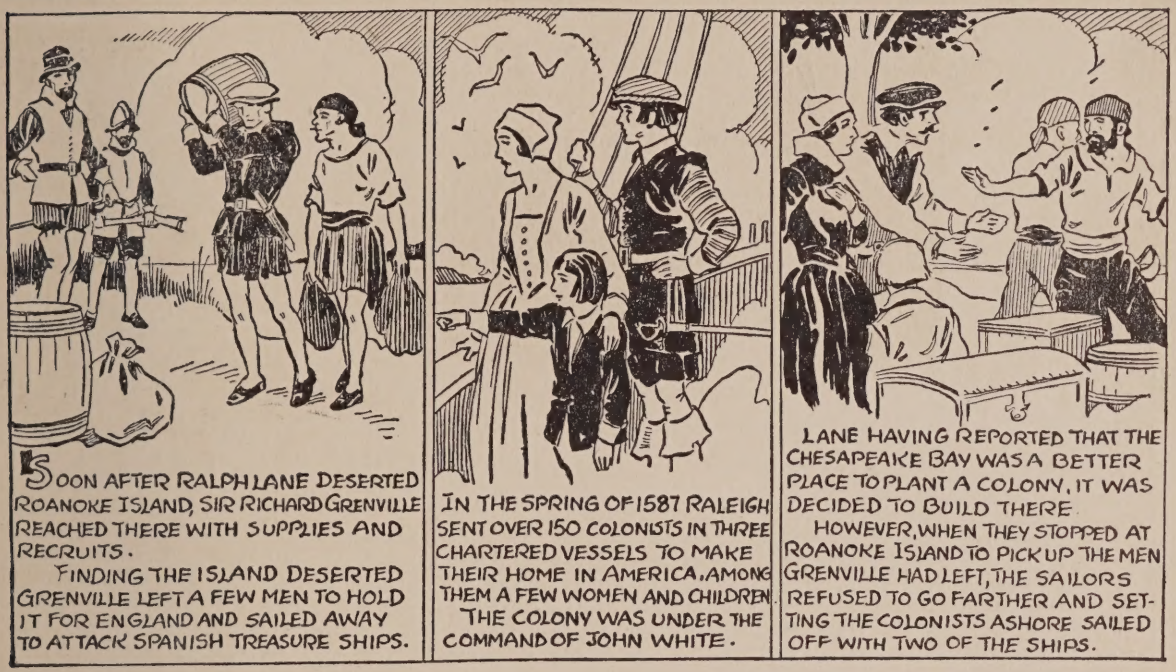
LANE AND HIS MEN EXPLORED THE ROANOKE RIVER AND HEARD FROM THE INDIANS OF CHESAPEAKE BAY.

IN 1586, WITH HIS SUPPLIES RUNNING LOW, LANE DECIDED TO RETURN TO ENGLAND.

JUST AT THAT TIME SIR FRANCIS DRAKE CAME TO ROANOKE ON HIS WAY HOME FROM THE WEST INDIES AND TOOK LANE AND HIS MEN ABOARD.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S VENTURE

AT the death of Queen Elizabeth, Raleigh fell into disfavor with James the First, Elizabeth's successor, and being convicted of high treason, was deprived of his charter and later beheaded in the Tower of London. It was he who first introduced tobacco and the potato in England.


SOON AFTER RALPH LANE DESERTED ROANOKE ISLAND, SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE REACHED THERE WITH SUPPLIES AND RECRUITS.
FINDING THE ISLAND DESERTED GRENVILLE LEFT A FEW MEN TO HOLD IT FOR ENGLAND AND SAILED AWAY TO ATTACK SPANISH TREASURE SHIPS.
IN THE SPRING OF 1587 RALEIGH SENT OVER 150 COLONISTS IN THREE CHARTERED VESSELS TO MAKE THEIR HOME IN AMERICA. AMONG THEM A FEW WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THE COLONY WAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF JOHN WHITE.
LANE HAVING REPORTED THAT THE CHESAPEAKE BAY WAS A BETTER PLACE TO PLANT A COLONY, IT WAS DECIDED TO BUILD THERE
HOWEVER, WHEN THEY STOPPED AT ROANOKE ISLAND TO PICK UP THE MEN GRENVILLE HAD LEFT, THE SAILORS REFUSED TO GO FARTHER AND SETTING THE COLONISTS ASHORE SAILED OFF WITH TWO OF THE SHIPS.

FORCED TO REMAIN ON THE ISLAND, THE SETTLERS WORKED HARD TO BUILD A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT BUT SOON BECAME DISCOURAGED.
IT WAS HERE THAT VIRGINIA DARE, THE FIRST CHILD OF ENGLISH PARENTS IN AMERICA, WAS BORN.
IN AUGUST, 1587, WHITE SET OUT FOR ENGLAND IN THE REMAINING VESSEL FOR SUPPLIES.
WHILE WHITE WAS IN ENGLAND A WAR BROKE OUT WITH SPAIN AND HIS RETURN TO ROANOKE WAS DELAYED FOR SIX YEARS.
WHEN HE FINALLY GOT THERE THE SETTLERS HAD DISAPPEARED, LEAVING ONLY THE WORD "CROATOAN" CARVED ON A TREE.
CROATOAN
CROATOAN WAS THE NAME OF A TRIBE OF NEIGHBORING INDIANS BUT THOUGH A TOILSOME SEARCH WAS MADE NO TRACE OF THE MISSING COLONISTS WAS EVER FOUND.
RALEIGH'S COLONY WAS A SAD FAILURE BUT IT POINTED THE WAY FOR FUTURE COLONIZATION.

THE LOST COLONY

MANY interesting theories as to the fate of Raleigh's colonists have been advanced, none of which, however, are supported by evidence. While some of the survivors may have been adopted into a friendly Indian tribe, it is more likely that these unfortunates met death either at the hands of the savages or, becoming lost, starved in the wilds.

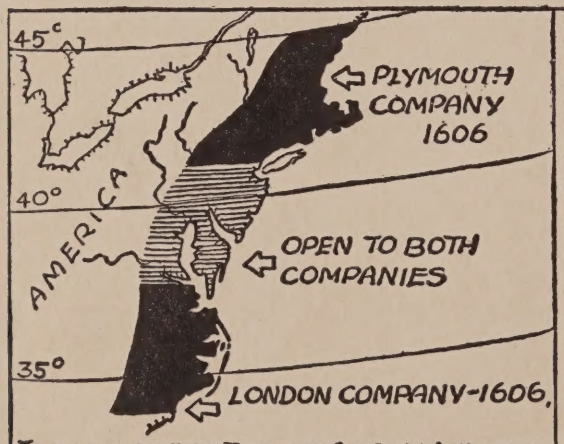
THE FATE OF RALEIGH'S COLONY AT ROANOKE DID NOT PREVENT THE ENGLISH FROM PLANNING FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA.

EARLY IN THE 17TH CENTURY AN ENGLISH SEA CAPTAIN NAMED GOSNOLD WAS TRYING TO RAISE FUNDS TO FOUND A COLONY IN VIRGINIA AND ANOTHER NAMED WEYMOUTH WAS LOOKING FOR SOMEONE TO FINANCE A LIKE VENTURE IN NEW ENGLAND.

TWO COMPANIES WERE FORMED IN 1606 OF RICH MERCHANTS AND ADVENTURERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING COLONIES IN AMERICA.

ONE WAS CALLED THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY, THE OTHER THE LONDON COMPANY.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HAD DIED IN 1603 AND KING JAMES I, WHO SUCCEEDED HER ON THE THRONE, BEING EAGER TO EXTEND HIS DOMINIONS, GLADLY GAVE CHARTERS TO THE NEW COMPANIES.



THE KING GAVE THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY AUTHORITY TO SETTLE THE REGION BETWEEN 41° AND 45° NORTH LATITUDE AND THE LONDON COMPANY BETWEEN 34° AND 38°, BOTH GRANTS EXTENDING A HUNDRED MILES BACK FROM THE COAST.

THE SEABOARD BETWEEN THESE GRANTS WAS LEFT FREE TO BOTH COMPANIES ON THE CONDITION THAT NEITHER BUILD A SETTLEMENT WITHIN A HUNDRED MILES OF THE OTHER.

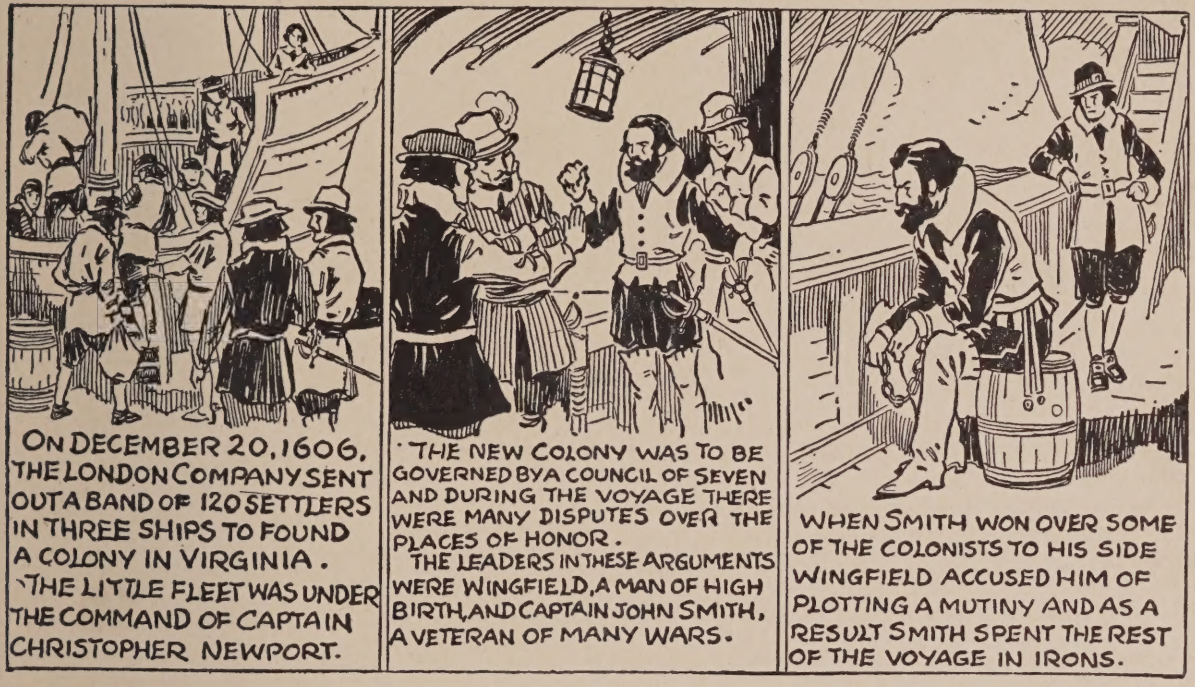
THE SAME YEAR THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY SENT A COLONY TO NEW ENGLAND BUT IT WAS TAKEN BY THE SPANIARDS ON THE WAY OVER.

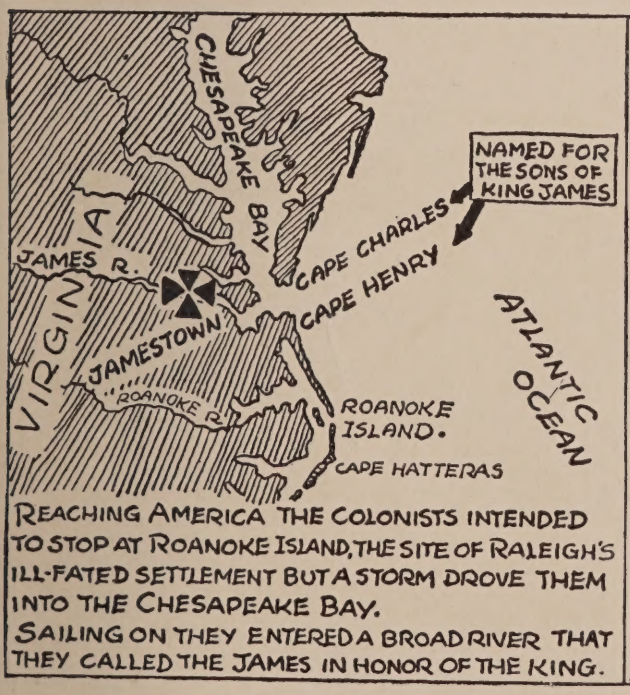
NOT DISCOURAGED, THE COMPANY SENT ANOTHER EXPEDITION THE FOLLOWING YEAR (1607) TO PLANT A COLONY AT THE MOUTH OF THE KENNEBEC RIVER.

THE COLD WINTER AND THE MANY HARDSHIPS DISHEARTENED THE SETTLERS AND THEY WERE GLAD TO RETURN TO ENGLAND —

THE TWO COMPANIES

THE explorations of the American coast by intrepid English sea captains renewed the desire of the English to plant colonies. The grants to the two companies show that the colonies, while permitted to make laws conforming to the laws of England, to appoint minor officials and to execute local administration, were directly under control of the king who was represented in America by a council of thirteen men of his own choosing.

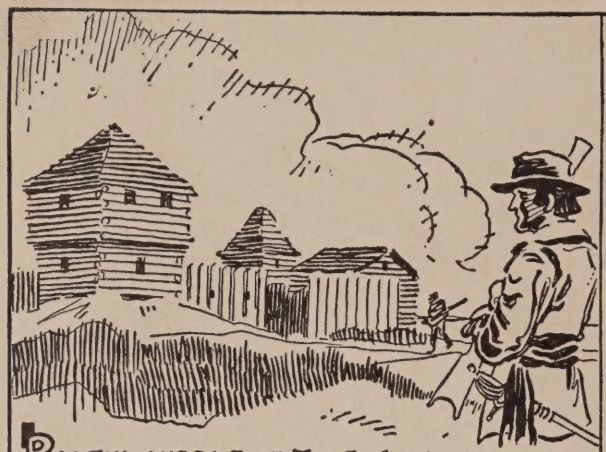

ON DECEMBER 20, 1606, THE LONDON COMPANY SENT OUT A BAND OF 120 SETTLERS IN THREE SHIPS TO FOUND A COLONY IN VIRGINIA.
THE LITTLE FLEET WAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT.
THE NEW COLONY WAS TO BE GOVERNED BY A COUNCIL OF SEVEN AND DURING THE VOYAGE THERE WERE MANY DISPUTES OVER THE PLACES OF HONOR.
THE LEADERS IN THESE ARGUMENTS WERE WINGFIELD, A MAN OF HIGH BIRTH, AND CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, A VETERAN OF MANY WARS.
WHEN SMITH WON OVER SOME OF THE COLONISTS TO HIS SIDE WINGFIELD ACCUSED HIM OF PLOTTING A MUTINY AND AS A RESULT SMITH SPENT THE REST OF THE VOYAGE IN IRONS.


CHESAPEAKE BAY
NAMED FOR THE SONS OF KING JAMES
CAPE CHARLES
CAPE HENRY
JAMES R.
VIRGINIA
JAMESTOWN
ROANOKE R.
ROANOKE ISLAND.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CAPE HATTERAS
REACHING AMERICA THE COLONISTS INTENDED TO STOP AT ROANOKE ISLAND, THE SITE OF RALEIGH'S ILL-FATED SETTLEMENT BUT A STORM DROVE THEM INTO THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.
SAILING ON THEY ENTERED A BROAD RIVER THAT THEY CALLED THE JAMES IN HONOR OF THE KING.

J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
SOME DISTANCE UP THE JAMES RIVER THEY CAME TO A LOW NECK OF LAND WHERE IT WAS DECIDED TO BUILD A TOWN.
HERE THEY LANDED ON MAY 13, 1607.

THE SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN

THE adventurers who came to Virginia still retained visions of the gold and jewels of Cathay, and spent their time in searching for a waterway that would lead through to India until forced by famine to clear away the timber and plant fields of corn.



BY THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, 1607, A TOWN HAD BEEN BUILT AND NAMED JAMESTOWN IN HONOR OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

THE SETTLEMENT CONSISTED OF A FORT, A CHURCH, A STOREHOUSE AND A LITTLE STREET LINED WITH LOG HUTS - NOW THE SETTLERS FELT SECURE FROM INDIAN ATTACKS.

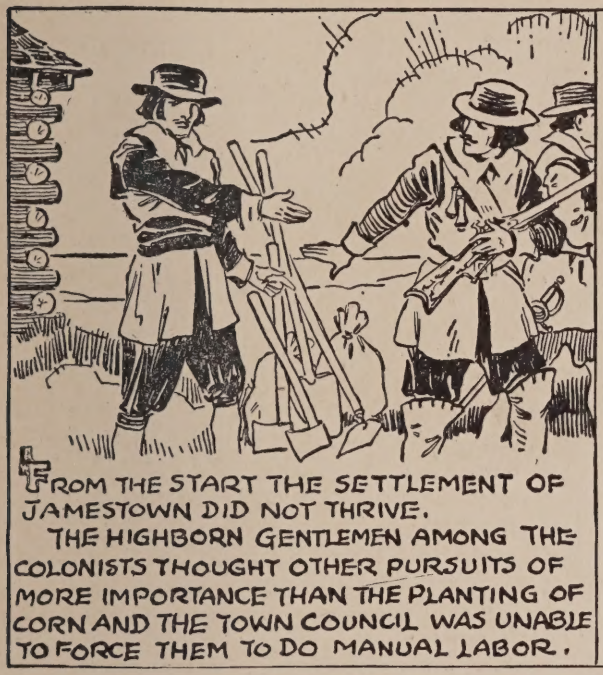
CAPTAIN NEWPORT, HAVING REMAINED UNTIL THE SETTLEMENT WAS COMPLETED NOW SAILED BACK TO ENGLAND WITH A CARGO OF YELLOW ORE FOUND NEAR JAMESTOWN WHICH THE SETTLERS THOUGHT WAS GOLD ——— .

MANY OF THE COLONISTS WERE GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS WHO WERE NOT ACCUSTOMED TO HARD WORK AND THEY PREFERRED TO EXPLORE THE THICK WOODS OR SEARCH FOR GOLD RATHER THAN CLEAR AWAY TIMBER TO MAKE FIELDS FOR PLANTING.

NOT FAR FROM JAMESTOWN LIVED A POWERFUL TRIBE OF INDIANS CALLED THE PASPAHEGHS WHO LOOKED UPON THE WHITE MEN AS INTRUDERS AND WERE EVER ON THE ALERT FOR A CHANCE TO KILL THEM.

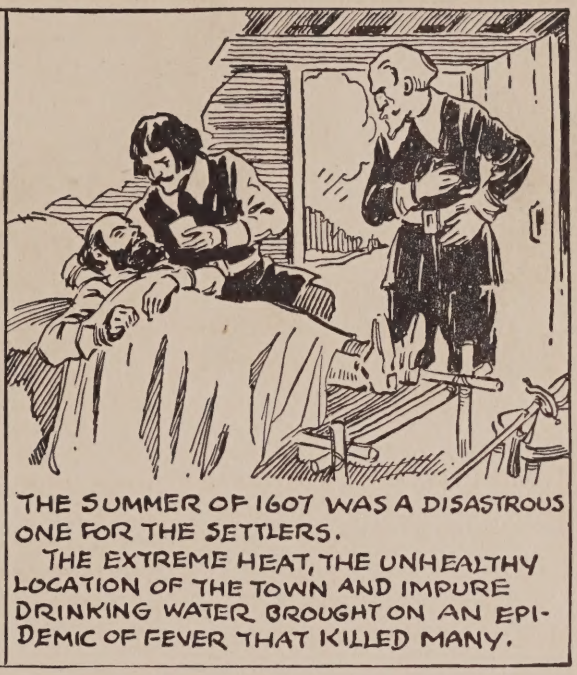
EARLY LIFE AT JAMESTOWN

NATURALLY these gentlemen who had lived in ease and luxury at the court in England were at a disadvantage to provide for themselves in this strange wild country and the work of feeding the colonists fell upon the few more practical souls.



FROM THE START THE SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN DID NOT THRIVE.

THE HIGHBORN GENTLEMEN AMONG THE COLONISTS THOUGHT OTHER PURSUITS OF MORE IMPORTANCE THAN THE PLANTING OF CORN AND THE TOWN COUNCIL WAS UNABLE TO FORCE THEM TO DO MANUAL LABOR.

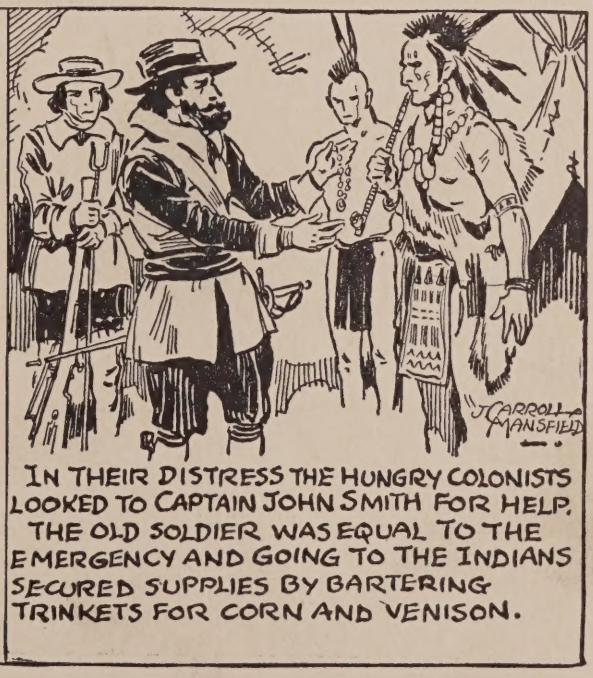


THE SUMMER OF 1607 WAS A DISASTROUS ONE FOR THE SETTLERS.

THE EXTREME HEAT, THE UNHEALTHY LOCATION OF THE TOWN AND IMPURE DRINKING WATER BROUGHT ON AN EPIDEMIC OF FEVER THAT KILLED MANY.

THE GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS NOW BEGAN TO PAY FOR THEIR FOLLY OF REFUSING TO DEVOTE THEIR TIME TO RAISING CROPS.

THE FOOD GAVE OUT AND MANY DIED OF FAMINE — BY THIS TIME LESS THAN HALF OF THE SETTLERS WERE LEFT.



IN THEIR DISTRESS THE HUNGRY COLONISTS LOOKED TO CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH FOR HELP.

THE OLD SOLDIER WAS EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY AND GOING TO THE INDIANS SECURED SUPPLIES BY BARTERING TRINKETS FOR CORN AND VENISON.

TRIALS OF THE SETTLERS

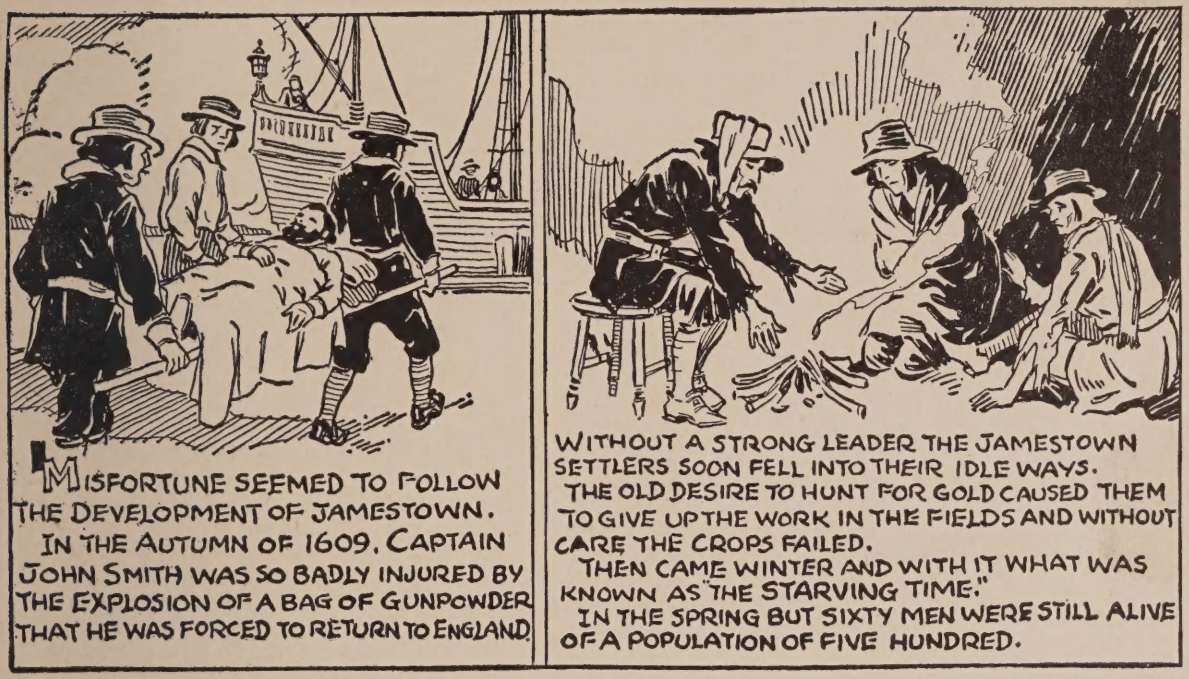
BY this time white men were not a novelty to the North American Indians. English and Spanish ships had touched their shores and they had seen sufficient of the white man's cruelty to arouse their distrust and enmity.

EARLY IN 1608 CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH ASSUMED THE LEADERSHIP OF THE JAMESTOWN SETTLERS AND CONDITIONS BEGAN TO IMPROVE. HE PUT THE IDLERS TO WORK AND SHOWED THEM HOW TO BUILD BETTER CABINS.
TO PUNISH THOSE WHO SWORE AND GRUMBLED AT THEIR WORK SMITH ORDERED A JUG OF COLD WATER TO BE POURED DOWN THE OFFENDER'S SLEEVE FOR EVERY OATH HE USED.
AT ONE TIME, WHILE ON AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION, SMITH WAS CAPTURED BY HOSTILE INDIANS FROM THE YORK RIVER AND HELD A PRISONER BY POWHATAN, THE CHIEF OF THE TRIBE.

THE CHIEF SOON TIRED OF HIS WHITE CAPTIVE AND ORDERED HIM TO BE PUT TO DEATH. POCAHONTAS, THE DAUGHTER OF POWHATAN, BEGGED SO HARD FOR SMITH'S LIFE THAT HE WAS SET FREE.
LATER POCAHONTAS WAS BROUGHT TO JAMESTOWN AS A HOSTAGE AND WHILE THERE SHE BECAME A CHRISTIAN AND MARRIED JOHN ROLFE, A COLONIST, WHO TOOK HER TO ENGLAND TO LIVE.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
IN 1608 CAME 110 RECRUITS FOR THE COLONY. SMITH PUT THEM TO WORK AT ONCE WITH THE BRIEF THREAT "THOSE WHO WILL NOT WORK WILL NOT EAT" —

JOHN SMITH AND POCAHONTAS

HISTORIANS are inclined to doubt the truth of Smith's account of his miraculous escape from death at the hands of the Indians through the pleadings of Pocahontas. Grim soldier and able colonizer that he was, Smith may have desired to set himself up as somewhat of a hero in "the Trewe Relaycion," his own book of his adventures.


MISFORTUNE SEEMED TO FOLLOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF JAMESTOWN.
IN THE AUTUMN OF 1609, CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH WAS SO BADLY INJURED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A BAG OF GUNPOWDER THAT HE WAS FORCED TO RETURN TO ENGLAND.
WITHOUT A STRONG LEADER THE JAMESTOWN SETTLERS SOON FELL INTO THEIR IDLE WAYS.
THE OLD DESIRE TO HUNT FOR GOLD CAUSED THEM TO GIVE UP THE WORK IN THE FIELDS AND WITHOUT CARE THE CROPS FAILED.
THEN CAME WINTER AND WITH IT WHAT WAS KNOWN AS "THE STARVING TIME."
IN THE SPRING BUT SIXTY MEN WERE STILL ALIVE OF A POPULATION OF FIVE HUNDRED.
SOON AFTER SIR THOMAS GATES CAME TO JAMESTOWN AS DEPUTY GOVERNOR TO RULE IN PLACE OF THE COUNCIL.
WHEN HE LANDED HE WAS SHOCKED TO FIND THE COLONY IN SUCH A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.
DECIDING THAT THE COLONY WAS A SAD FAILURE GATES ORDERED THE SETTLERS TO ABANDON THE TOWN.
THEY EMBARKED ON THE WAITING SHIPS AND SAILED AWAY FROM THE SCENE OF THEIR MANY TRIALS.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
AS THEY SAILED OUT INTO THE CHESAPEAKE THEY MET THE FLEET OF LORD DELAWARE COMING WITH RECRUITS FOR THE COLONY AND TOGETHER THEY RETURNED TO JAMESTOWN

THE STARVING TIME

MUCH of the early suffering of the Jamestown colony was due to the fact that whenever a ship from England arrived with supplies it was expected to return with a valuable cargo of lumber. The time spent in cutting wood could better have been used in preparing fields for cultivation.

POCAHONTAS SAVING THE LIFE OF JOHN SMITH. 1607

ACCORDING to Smith's own account of his adventure, he was captured while crossing a swamp, by a war party of Paspaheghs and taken before Powhatan, the chief of the tribe, in his village on the York River.

Expecting to be killed at any moment, Smith aroused the curiosity of the savages by showing them his pocket-compass and by writing messages on paper.

Powhatan, entertained by the white man, decided not to kill him but kept him in captivity, during which time Smith won the friendship of Pocahontas, the young daughter of the chief.

Tiring at last of the white prisoner, the chief ordered Smith to be put to death. Just as the savage executioner was about to dash out his brains with a stone axe Pocahontas threw herself before Smith and begged so hard for his life that Powhatan set the white man at liberty.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

POCAHONTAS SAVING THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

IN 1609 THE GOVERMENT BY COUNCIL HAD BEEN ABOLISHED AND LORD DELAWARE MADE GOVERNOR FOR LIFE. DELAWARE SENT SIR THOMAS DALE TO JAMESTOWN IN 1611 TO RULE FOR HIM.

DALE WAS HARSH AND CRUEL TO THE SETTLERS FOR THEIR FORMER SHIFTLESSNESS AND RESORTED TO STRONG MEASURES TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS.

UNDER DALE'S SEVERE RULE ALL THOUGHT OF GOLD HUNTING WAS FORGOTTEN AND THE SETTLERS CAME TO REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

DALE PUT THEM TO WORK CUTTING TIMBER AND DIGGING SASSAFRAS ROOTS FOR PROFIT.

GOVERNOR DALE DEVISED A PLAN BY WHICH EACH COLONIST RECEIVED A SMALL PLOT OF LAND TO CULTIVATE FOR HIS OWN USE AND FOR WHICH HE PAID A YEARLY RENT TO THE LONDON COMPANY OF SEVEN BARRELS OF CORN AND A MONTH'S LABOR. THIS SCHEME WORKED SUCCESSFULLY.

IT WAS AT THIS TIME THAT THE SETTLERS BEGAN THE SYSTEMATIC CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, WHICH THE INDIANS HAD BEEN SMOKING LONG BEFORE COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA.

TOBACCO RAISING SOON BECAME THE CHIEF INDUSTRY OF VIRGINIA.

GOVERNOR DALE

THE London company, during the time it existed, spent 200,000 pounds to colonize Virginia. It sent over from England nearly 15,000 settlers, of whom over 12,000 perished from famine, disease and the attacks of the Indians.

IN 1619 SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY CAME TO FORM AN ASSEMBLY, THE FIRST FORM OF GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE — • THIS CONSISTED OF BURGESSES REPRESENTING ELEVEN "BOROUGHS" OR PLANTATIONS, WHO SAT WITH THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.
THE NEXT YEAR A DUTCH SHIP LANDED AT JAMESTOWN WITH A SMALL CARGO OF NEGRO SLAVES WHICH THEY SOLD TO THE PLANTERS. THIS WAS THE BEGINNING OF SLAVERY IN NORTH AMERICA AND IT WAS DESTINED TO BRING ABOUT A GREAT CHANGE IN COLONIAL LIFE.

IN 1619 THE LONDON COMPANY SENT OVER A SHIPLOAD OF YOUNG WOMEN FOR THOSE COLONISTS WHO WISHED TO MARRY AND WERE WILLING TO PAY THE COST OF THEIR BRIDES' TRANSPORTATION.
EACH COLONIST "BOUGHT" HIS BRIDE FOR ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY POUNDS OF TOBACCO AND WHOLESALE MARRIAGE CEREMONIES WERE PERFORMED ON THE DAY THE YOUNG WOMEN ARRIVED — •
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

BETTER TIMES AT JAMESTOWN

THE importation of women to Virginia in 1619 marked the beginning of home life in America, and the future of the Commonwealth became assured. An announcement of the brides' arrival read, "young, handsome, honestly educated maids, to be disposed in marriage to honest and industrious planters who will defray the expense of their passages."

THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES, ESTABLISHED IN 1619 TO MAKE LAWS FOR THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA, WAS THE FIRST FORM OF GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE IN AMERICA.

THIS EARLIEST ASSEMBLY REMAINED AS A MODEL FOR FUTURE COLONIES AND THROUGH IT THE IDEAL OF SELF GOVERNMENT WAS FIRMLY PLANTED IN THE LIFE OF OUR COUNTRY.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FIRST SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA.

1. THE KING OF ENGLAND WHO GAVE CHARTER TO
2. THE LONDON COMPANY THAT CONTROLLED THE VIRGINIA COLONY AND APPOINTED
3. THE COLONIAL GOVERNOR WHO APPOINTED
4. THE COUNCIL COMPOSED OF SIX MEN.
5. THE BURGESSES — TWO CITIZENS FROM EACH PLANTATION, CHOSEN BY THEIR NEIGHBORS, WHO WITH THE GOVERNOR AND THE COUNCIL MADE LAWS FOR THE COLONY SUBJECT TO VETO IN ENGLAND.

THE COLONISTS OF VIRGINIA MADE GOOD USE OF THEIR NEW POWER TO MAKE LAWS FOR THEIR WELFARE.

SOON THE COURT PARTY IN ENGLAND BEGAN TO FEAR THE RESULT OF THE VIRGINIANS HAVING THE POWER

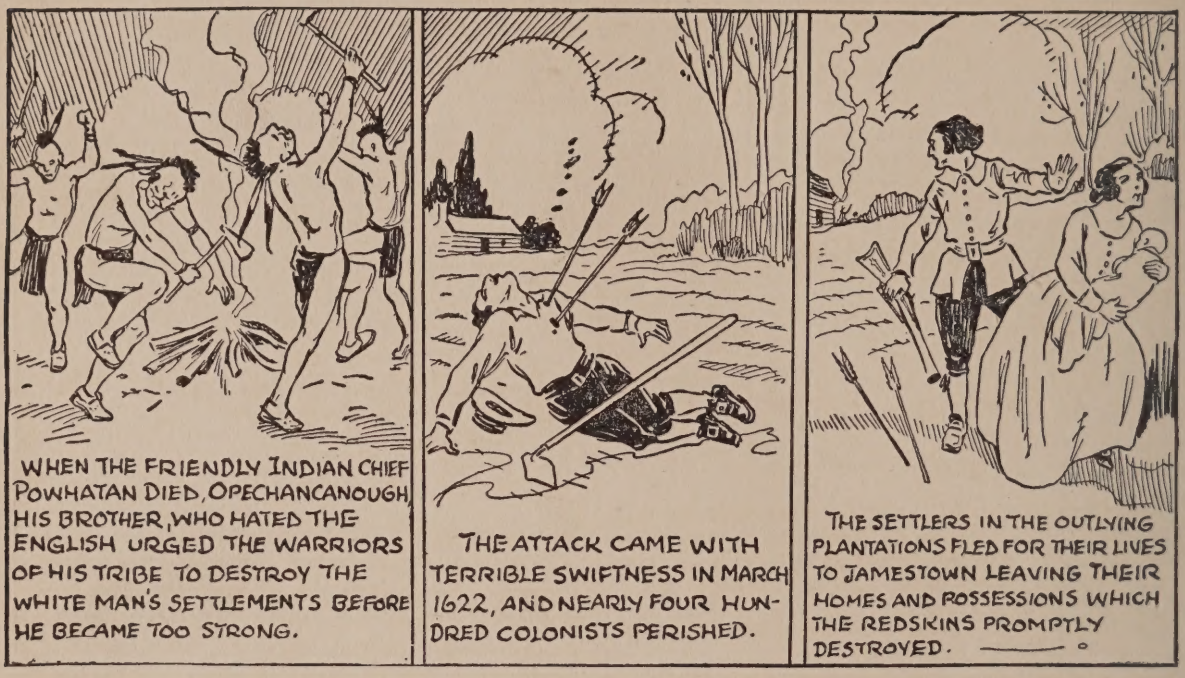
TO MAKE THEIR OWN LAWS AND WHISPERED TO THE KING THAT THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES WAS PLOTTING AGAINST HIM.

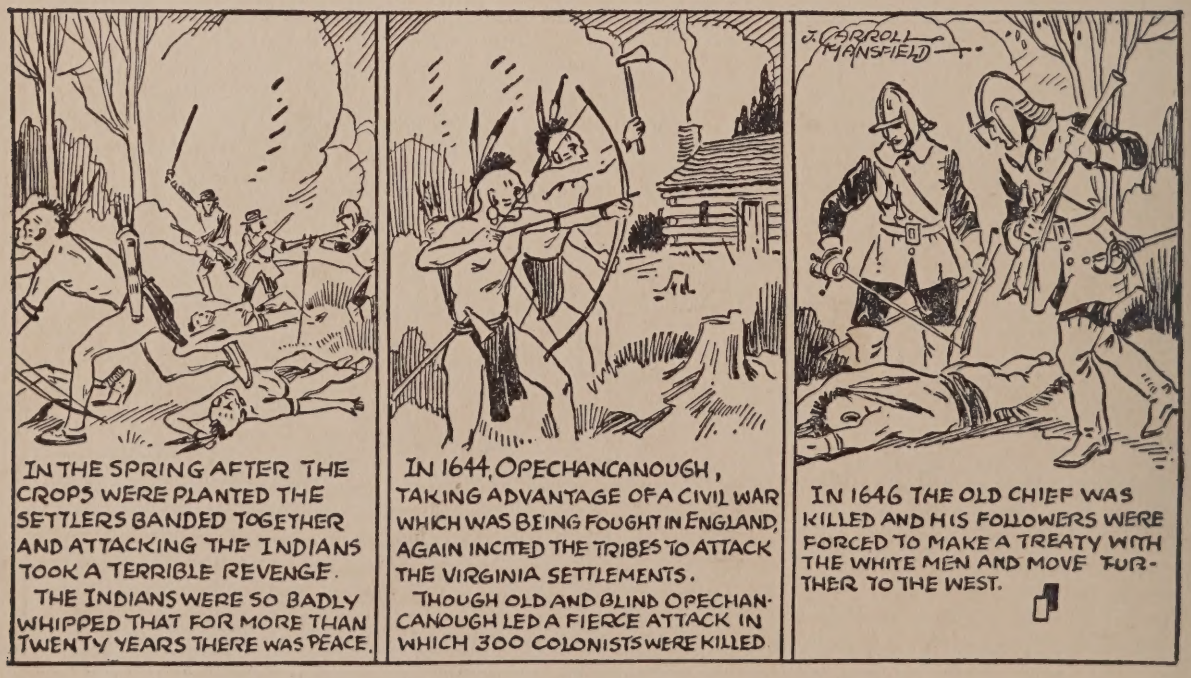
BELIEVING THESE REPORTS KING JAMES ANNULLED THE LONDON COMPANY'S CHARTER IN 1624 AND VIRGINIA BECAME A ROYAL PROVINCE.

HOWEVER, BEFORE JAMES COULD UNDO THE LIBERAL REFORMS HE DIED AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY CHARLES I, WHO ALLOWED THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE BUT UNDER A ROYAL GOVERNOR.

THE SEEDS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

ORIGINALLY all free men could vote, but in 1670 an act was passed that none but owners of real estate should have a voice in the election of burgesses. As early as 1623 the burgesses passed a law that the governor should levy no tax without the sanction of the assembly. Here we have an early form of the idea "no taxation without representation."


WHEN THE FRIENDLY INDIAN CHIEF POWHATAN DIED, OPECHANCANOUGH, HIS BROTHER, WHO HATED THE ENGLISH URGED THE WARRIORS OF HIS TRIBE TO DESTROY THE WHITE MAN'S SETTLEMENTS BEFORE HE BECAME TOO STRONG.
THE ATTACK CAME WITH TERRIBLE SWIFTNESS IN MARCH 1622, AND NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED COLONISTS PERISHED.
THE SETTLERS IN THE OUTLYING PLANTATIONS FLED FOR THEIR LIVES TO JAMESTOWN LEAVING THEIR HOMES AND POSSESSIONS WHICH THE REDSKINS PROMPTLY DESTROYED.


IN THE SPRING AFTER THE CROPS WERE PLANTED THE SETTLERS BANDED TOGETHER AND ATTACKING THE INDIANS TOOK A TERRIBLE REVENGE.
THE INDIANS WERE SO BADLY WHIPPED THAT FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS THERE WAS PEACE.
IN 1644, OPECHANCANOUGH, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A CIVIL WAR WHICH WAS BEING FOUGHT IN ENGLAND, AGAIN INCITED THE TRIBES TO ATTACK THE VIRGINIA SETTLEMENTS.
THOUGH OLD AND BLIND OPECHANCANOUGH LED A FIERCE ATTACK IN WHICH 300 COLONISTS WERE KILLED
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
IN 1646 THE OLD CHIEF WAS KILLED AND HIS FOLLOWERS WERE FORCED TO MAKE A TREATY WITH THE WHITE MEN AND MOVE FURTHER TO THE WEST.

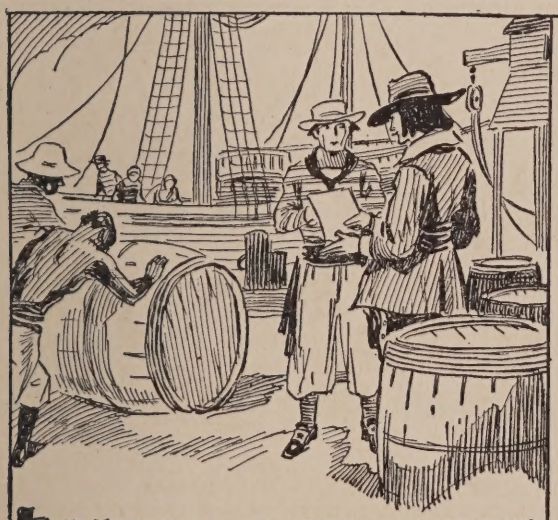
THE INDIAN WARS

THE opposition of the red men kept the white settlers from spreading quickly over the entire land. The danger of sudden Indian attacks caused the English to live in compact communities scattered along the Atlantic shore, made them alert, and developed in them a knowledge of fighting which later stood them in good stead against the French.

THE GROWTH OF TOBACCO BROUGHT AN ERA OF PROSPERITY AND EXPANSION TO THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA. GREAT TOBACCO PLANTATIONS GREW UP AROUND JAMESTOWN WHICH WERE LITTLE TOWNS IN THEMSELVES.

WITHIN FIFTY YEARS THE POPULATION INCREASED TO NEARLY FIFTY THOUSAND.

THE IMPORTATION OF NEGRO SLAVES TO WORK IN THE TOBACCO FIELDS GAVE THE ARISTOCRATIC VIRGINIA COLONISTS THE CHANCE TO LIVE AGAIN THE SORT OF LIFE TO WHICH THEY HAD BEEN ACCUSTOMED IN ENGLAND.

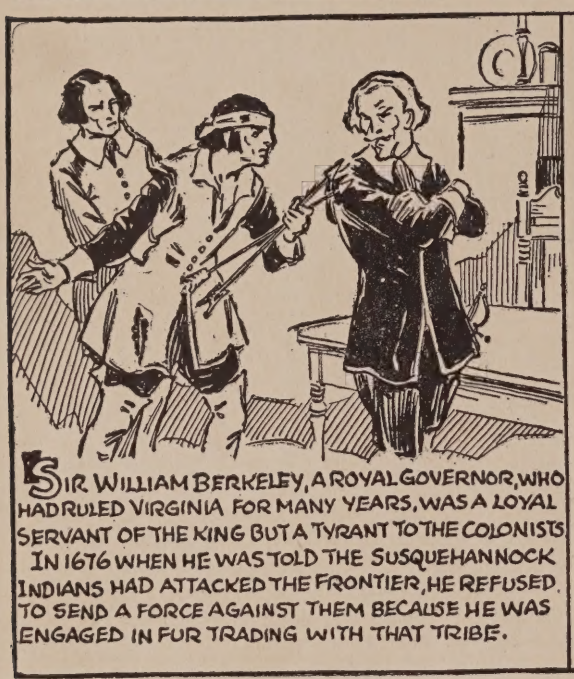


THE TOBACCO WAS PACKED IN HOGSHEADS AND LOADED ON SHIPS BOUND FOR ENGLAND WHERE AT FIRST IT SOLD FOR 3 SHILLINGS A POUND.— IN 1630, TOBACCO DROPPED TO ONE PENNY A POUND AND AFTER THAT TIME ITS PRICE FLUCTUATED FROM ONE TO SIX PENCE.

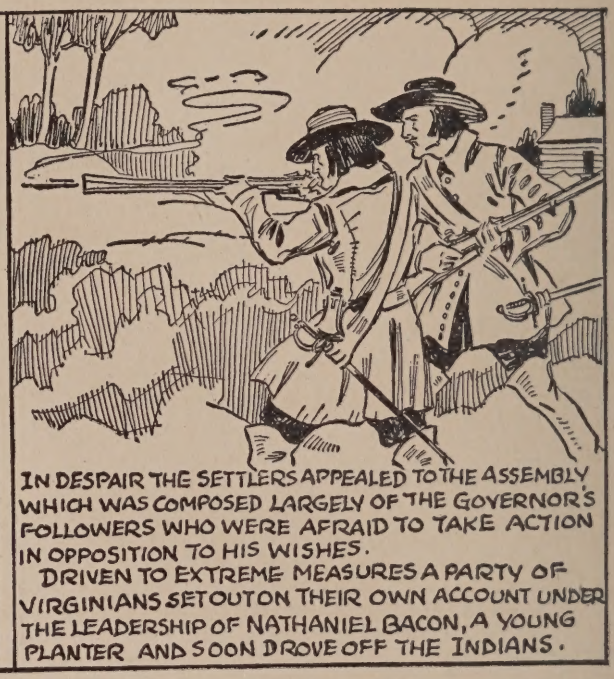
IN EXCHANGE FOR HIS TOBACCO THE SHIPS FROM ENGLAND BROUGHT THE VIRGINIA PLANTER HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FINE CLOTH AND ALL ELSE HE NEEDED THAT COULD NOT BE SECURED IN THE COLONY.

THE TOBACCO TRADE

IN spite of the fact that James I looked upon tobacco as a "vile weed," it soon became the principal export of the colonies. As late as 1660 tobacco aggregated one-half of the total colonial exports, when heavy duties imposed on this product caused the price to fall. In 1619 Virginia exported 20,000 pounds of tobacco, in 1670, 12,000,000 pounds.



SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY, A ROYAL GOVERNOR, WHO HAD RULED VIRGINIA FOR MANY YEARS, WAS A LOYAL SERVANT OF THE KING BUT A TYRANT TO THE COLONISTS. IN 1676 WHEN HE WAS TOLD THE SUSQUEHANNOCK INDIANS HAD ATTACKED THE FRONTIER, HE REFUSED TO SEND A FORCE AGAINST THEM BECAUSE HE WAS ENGAGED IN FUR TRADING WITH THAT TRIBE.



IN DESPAIR THE SETTLERS APPEALED TO THE ASSEMBLY WHICH WAS COMPOSED LARGELY OF THE GOVERNOR'S FOLLOWERS WHO WERE AFRAID TO TAKE ACTION IN OPPOSITION TO HIS WISHES.

DRIVEN TO EXTREME MEASURES A PARTY OF VIRGINIANS SET OUT ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF NATHANIEL BACON, A YOUNG PLANTER AND SOON DROVE OFF THE INDIANS.

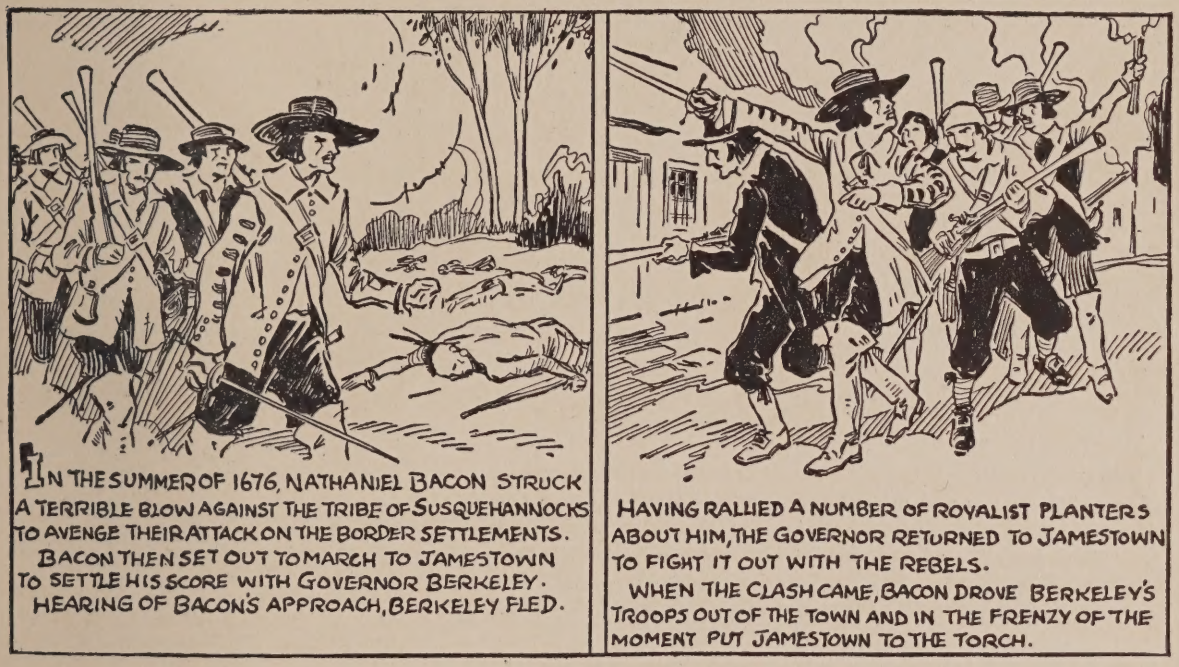
THE GOVERNOR WAS FURIOUS AT THIS DEFIANCE AND WHEN BACON SENT A COURIER ASKING FOR A COMMISSION AND MORE MEN TO PUSH THE WAR INTO THE SUSQUEHANNOCK COUNTRY HE PROCLAIMED BACON A REBEL AND AN OUTLAW.

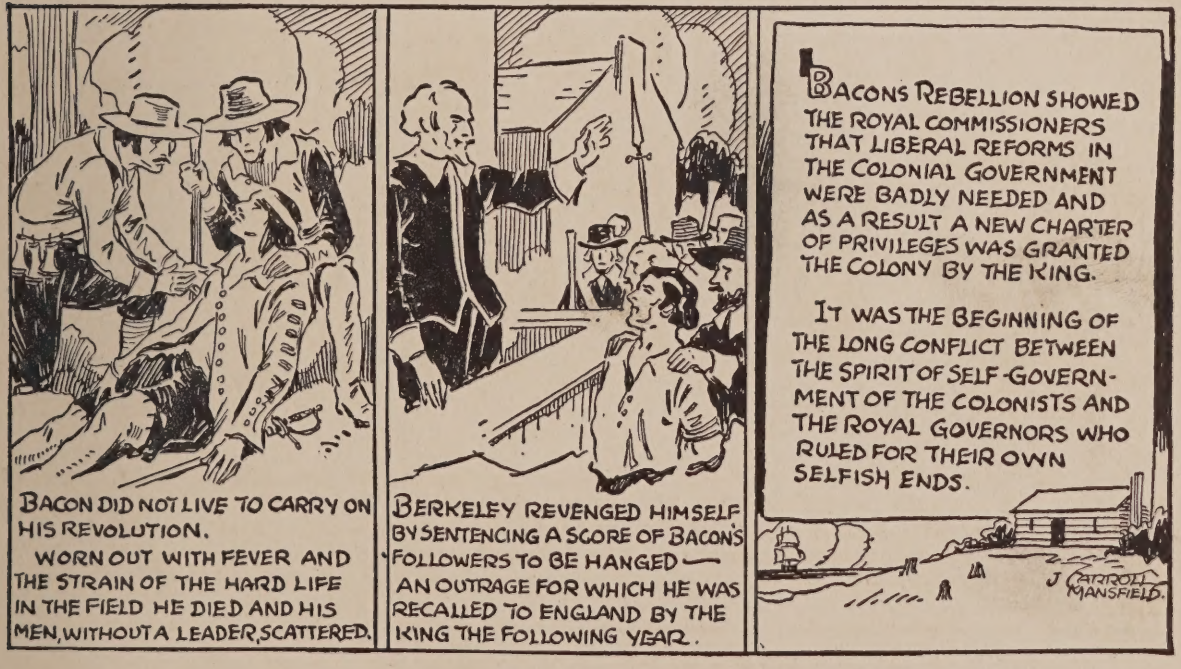
BACON RETURNED TO JAMESTOWN WITH A LARGE FORCE AT HIS BACK AND COMPELLED BERKELEY TO DISMISS THE ASSEMBLY AND GIVE HIM A COMMISSION.

AFTER BACON HAD MARCHED FOR THE INDIAN COUNTRY BERKELEY AGAIN PROCLAIMED HIM A REBEL.

BERKELEY AND BACON

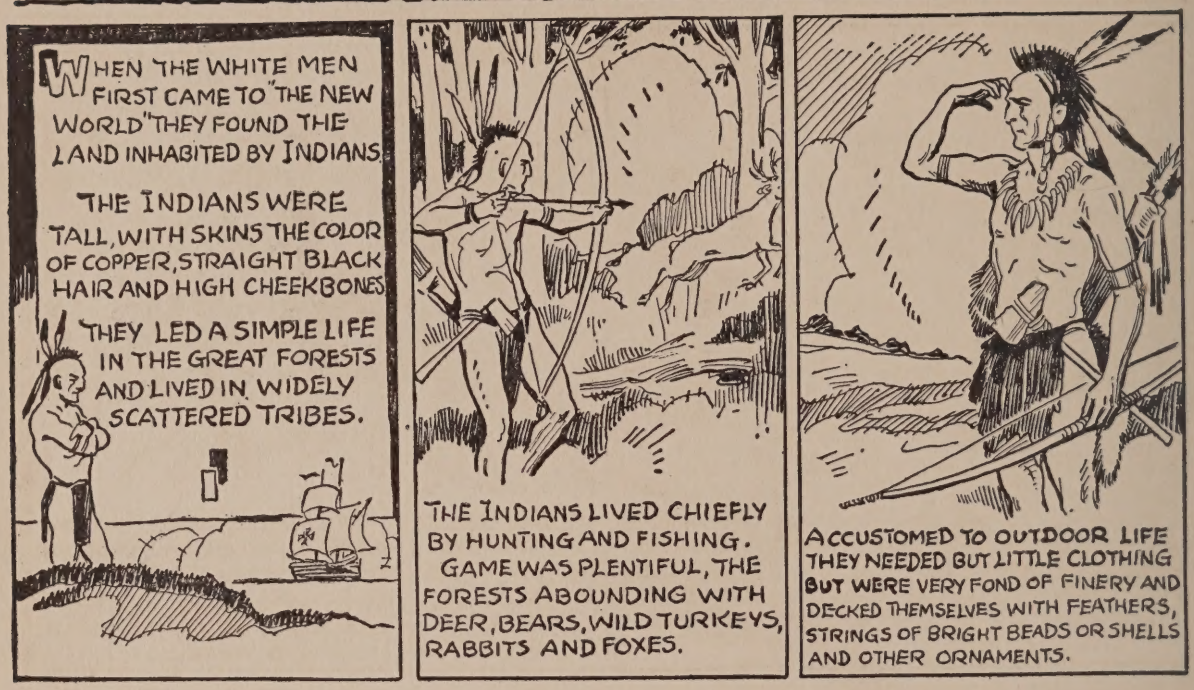
BERKELEY had come to Virginia in 1642 as Royal Governor. In 1651, during the War with Parliament, he surrendered to the Puritan commission and lived in retirement for eight years. With the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, Berkeley was again made Governor of Virginia and contrived to rule for fourteen years. Virginia, always royalistic in sympathies was made a dominion by Charles II, and is hence spoken of as the "Old Dominion."

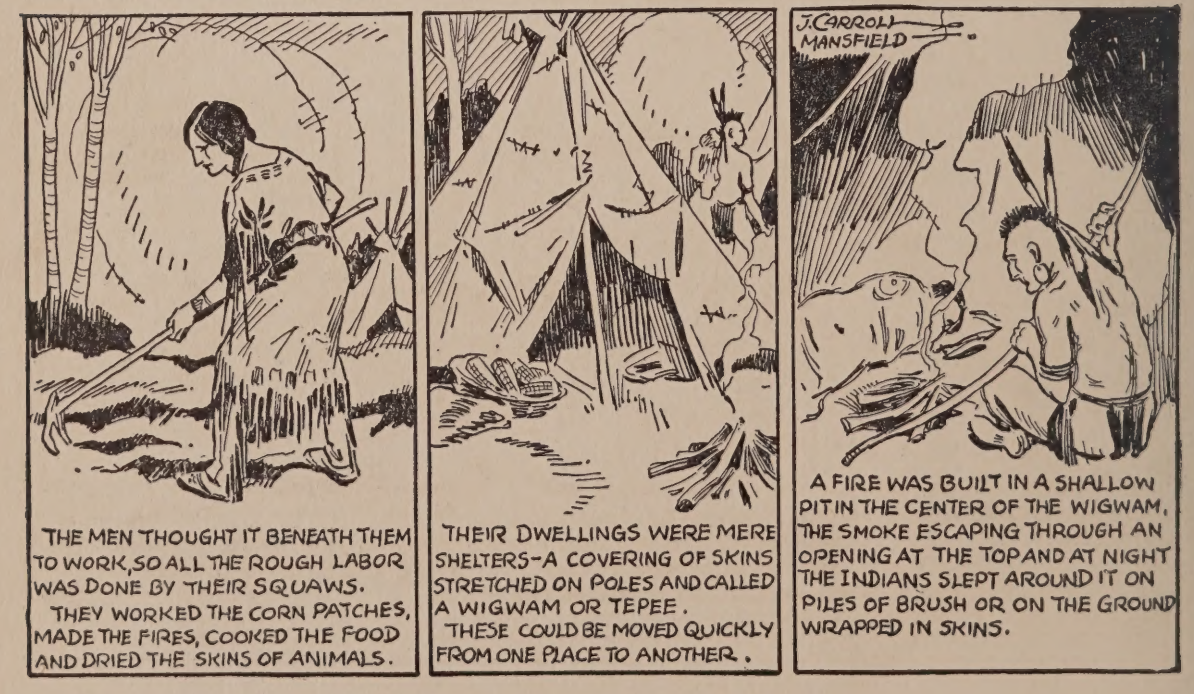

IN THE SUMMER OF 1676, NATHANIEL BACON STRUCK A TERRIBLE BLOW AGAINST THE TRIBE OF SUSQUEHANNOCKS TO AVENGE THEIR ATTACK ON THE BORDER SETTLEMENTS.
BACON THEN SET OUT TO MARCH TO JAMESTOWN TO SETTLE HIS SCORE WITH GOVERNOR BERKELEY.
HEARING OF BACON'S APPROACH, BERKELEY FLED.
HAVING RALLIED A NUMBER OF ROYALIST PLANTERS ABOUT HIM, THE GOVERNOR RETURNED TO JAMESTOWN TO FIGHT IT OUT WITH THE REBELS.
WHEN THE CLASH CAME, BACON DROVE BERKELEY'S TROOPS OUT OF THE TOWN AND IN THE FRENZY OF THE MOMENT PUT JAMESTOWN TO THE TORCH.


BACON DID NOT LIVE TO CARRY ON HIS REVOLUTION.
WORN OUT WITH FEVER AND THE STRAIN OF THE HARD LIFE IN THE FIELD HE DIED AND HIS MEN, WITHOUT A LEADER, SCATTERED.
BERKELEY REVENGED HIMSELF BY SENTENCING A SCORE OF BACON'S FOLLOWERS TO BE HANGED — AN OUTRAGE FOR WHICH HE WAS RECALLED TO ENGLAND BY THE KING THE FOLLOWING YEAR.
BACONS REBELLION SHOWED THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS THAT LIBERAL REFORMS IN THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT WERE BADLY NEEDED AND AS A RESULT A NEW CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES WAS GRANTED THE COLONY BY THE KING.
IT WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE LONG CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SPIRIT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONISTS AND THE ROYAL GOVERNORS WHO RULED FOR THEIR OWN SELFISH ENDS.
J CARROLL MANSFIELD.

BACON'S REBELLION

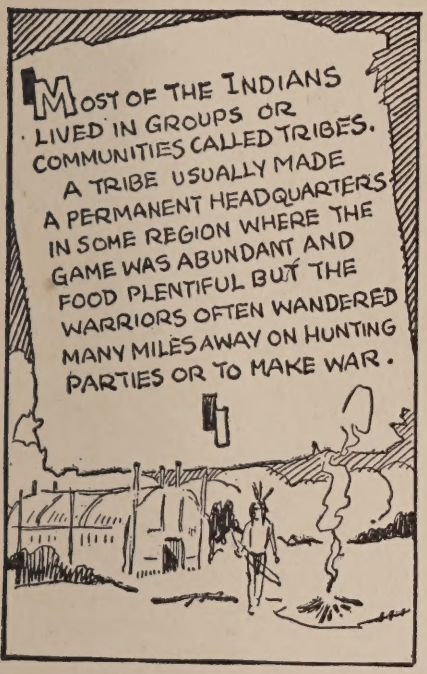
JAMESTOWN was never entirely rebuilt and in 1699 the seat of Government was removed to Williamsburg. A few crumbling ruins are all that remain to mark the spot where the first English colony in America was founded.


WHEN THE WHITE MEN FIRST CAME TO "THE NEW WORLD" THEY FOUND THE LAND INHABITED BY INDIANS.
THE INDIANS WERE TALL, WITH SKINS THE COLOR OF COPPER, STRAIGHT BLACK HAIR AND HIGH CHEEKBONES.
THEY LED A SIMPLE LIFE IN THE GREAT FORESTS AND LIVED IN WIDELY SCATTERED TRIBES.
THE INDIANS LIVED CHIEFLY BY HUNTING AND FISHING. GAME WAS PLENTIFUL, THE FORESTS ABOUNDING WITH DEER, BEARS, WILD TURKEYS, RABBITS AND FOXES.
ACCUSTOMED TO OUTDOOR LIFE THEY NEEDED BUT LITTLE CLOTHING BUT WERE VERY FOND OF FINERY AND DECKED THEMSELVES WITH FEATHERS, STRINGS OF BRIGHT BEADS OR SHELLS AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.


THE MEN THOUGHT IT BENEATH THEM TO WORK, SO ALL THE ROUGH LABOR WAS DONE BY THEIR SQUAWS. THEY WORKED THE CORN PATCHES, MADE THE FIRES, COOKED THE FOOD AND DRIED THE SKINS OF ANIMALS.
THEIR DWELLINGS WERE MERE SHELTERS—A COVERING OF SKINS STRETCHED ON POLES AND CALLED A WIGWAM OR TEPEE. THESE COULD BE MOVED QUICKLY FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
A FIRE WAS BUILT IN A SHALLOW PIT IN THE CENTER OF THE WIGWAM, THE SMOKE ESCAPING THROUGH AN OPENING AT THE TOP AND AT NIGHT THE INDIANS SLEPT AROUND IT ON PILES OF BRUSH OR ON THE GROUND WRAPPED IN SKINS.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS

THERE were probably never more than a few hundred thousand Indians, roaming over a vast region which now is peopled by more than a hundred million whites.


MOST OF THE INDIANS LIVED IN GROUPS OR COMMUNITIES CALLED TRIBES.
A TRIBE USUALLY MADE A PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS IN SOME REGION WHERE THE GAME WAS ABUNDANT AND FOOD PLENTIFUL BUT THE WARRIORS OFTEN WANDERED MANY MILES AWAY ON HUNTING PARTIES OR TO MAKE WAR.

EACH TRIBE HAD TWO LEADERS. THE FIRST WAS THE SACHEM. HE PRESIDED AT THE TRIBE COUNCIL WHICH DECIDED ALL MATTERS, AND WAS CHOSEN FOR HIS WISDOM AND ELOQUENCE.

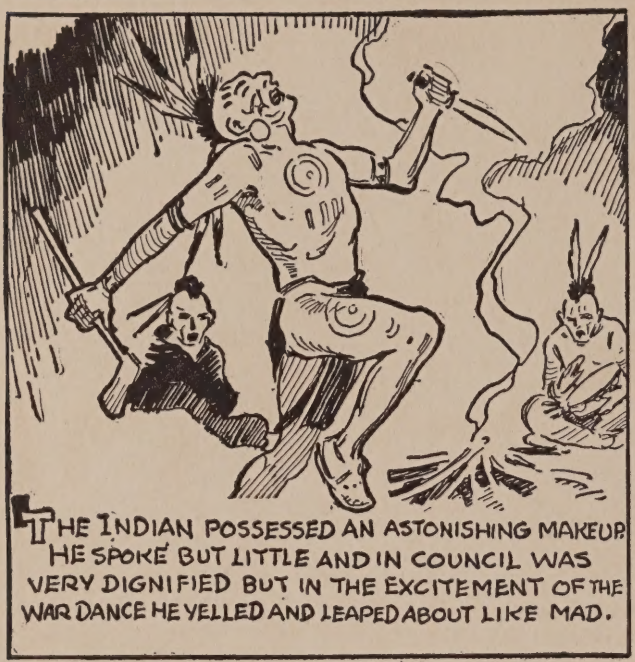
THE OTHER LEADER WAS THE CHIEF WHO LED THE WARRIORS OF THE TRIBE INTO BATTLE. HE WAS CHOSEN FOR HIS STRENGTH, COURAGE AND MILITARY PROWESS.

THE TYPICAL TRIBAL DWELLING WAS THE "LONG HOUSE", BUILT OF A FRAMEWORK OF STOUT SAPLINGS COVERED WITH BARK. OFTEN AS MANY AS FIFTY FAMILIES LIVED IN ONE OF THESE "LONG HOUSES" AND SHARED THEIR FOOD IN COMMON. EACH FAMILY OCCUPIED A COMPARTMENT WHICH OPENED OFF A CENTRAL HALL.

EACH TRIBE HAD ITS OWN LANGUAGE SO THAT WHEN AN INDIAN MET A STRANGER THEY WERE OBLIGED TO CONVERSE BY MEANS OF SIGNS.

INDIAN TRIBAL LIFE

THE refusal of the North American Indians to embrace the civilized ways of the white men was fortunate for this country, otherwise the redskins and settlers might have intermarried and as a result the population would have been composed largely of indolent half-breeds. This was the case in Mexico.



THE INDIAN POSSESSED AN ASTONISHING MAKEUP. HE SPOKE BUT LITTLE AND IN COUNCIL WAS VERY DIGNIFIED BUT IN THE EXCITEMENT OF THE WAR DANCE HE YELLED AND LEAPED ABOUT LIKE MAD.

HE COULD FACE GREAT DANGER WITHOUT FLINCHING OR ENDURE TORTURE WITHOUT AN OUTCRY BUT IF HE BURNT HIS FINGER OVER HIS OWN FIRE HE WOULD HOWL.

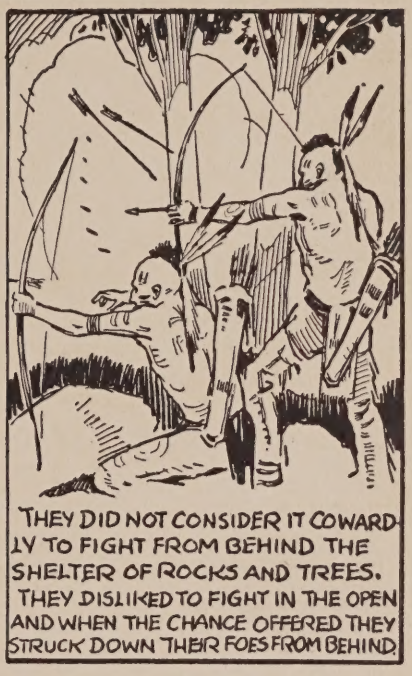
THE INDIAN'S KNOWLEDGE OF WOODCRAFT WAS REMARKABLE - HIS POWERS OF SIGHT, HEARING AND SMELL WERE SO KEEN THAT HE WAS LIKE A HOUND ON THE SCENT WHEN TRAILING HIS ENEMIES OR GAME.

AN INDIAN NEVER FAILED TO REPAY A KINDNESS BUT THROUGH THE SELFISH CRUELTY AND GREED OF THE WHITE MAN HIS FRIENDSHIP WAS TURNED TO HATE.

CHARACTER OF THE INDIAN

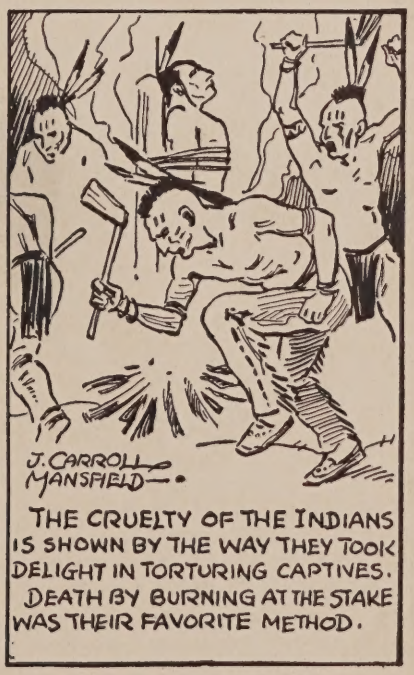
IT was inevitable that the Indians should be continually at war with the settlers. The increasing number of the whites who hewed down the forests which had always been the game preserves of the red man gave the Indians the choice of fighting to drive out these intruders or of migrating toward the sunset.

AN INDIAN WAR WAS NOTHING BUT A SUCCESSION OF RAIDS. HIDEOUS IN THE WAR PAINT, THE WARRIORS CREPT STEALTHILY UPON THE CAMP OF THEIR FOES, -STRUCK SWIFTLY AND RETURNED WITH SCALPS TO THEIR VILLAGE.


THEY DID NOT CONSIDER IT COWARDLY TO FIGHT FROM BEHIND THE SHELTER OF ROCKS AND TREES. THEY DISLIKED TO FIGHT IN THE OPEN AND WHEN THE CHANCE OFFERED THEY STRUCK DOWN THEIR FOES FROM BEHIND.

A WARRIOR ALWAYS TOOK HIS VICTIM'S SCALP TO WEAR IN HIS BELT AS A TROPHY. THE BRAVERY OF THE WARRIOR WAS JUDGED BY THE NUMBER OF SCALPS HE HAD TAKEN.

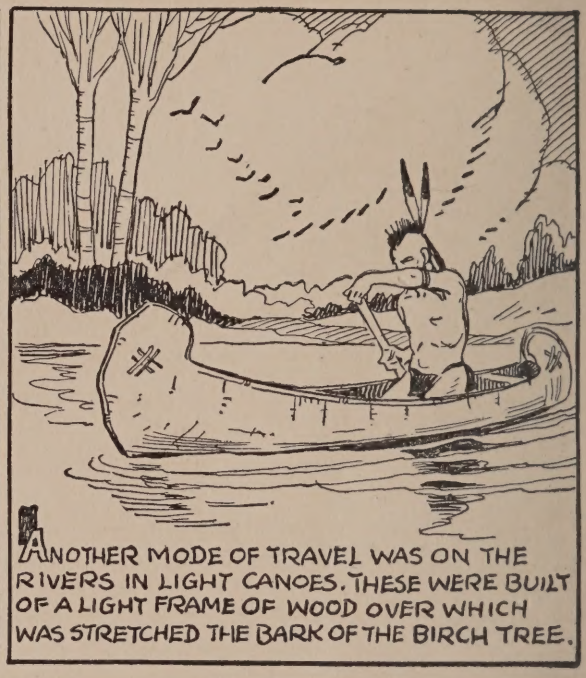
THE INDIAN WARRIOR CUT OFF ALL HIS HAIR EXCEPT ONE TUFT CALLED THE SCALP LOCK WHICH HE WORE AS A DEFIANCE TO HIS ENEMIES TO TAKE HIS SCALP IF THEY COULD.


J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
THE CRUELTY OF THE INDIANS IS SHOWN BY THE WAY THEY TOOK DELIGHT IN TORTURING CAPTIVES. DEATH BY BURNING AT THE STAKE WAS THEIR FAVORITE METHOD.

INDIAN WARFARE

THE fact that the Indians of Northern America were fierce and aggressive warriors prevented the white colonists from subjecting them to the same state of miserable slavery into which the natives of the West Indies had fallen. Until the advent of negro slaves, therefore, the settlers were forced to do their own labor and acquired the habits of thrift and energy.

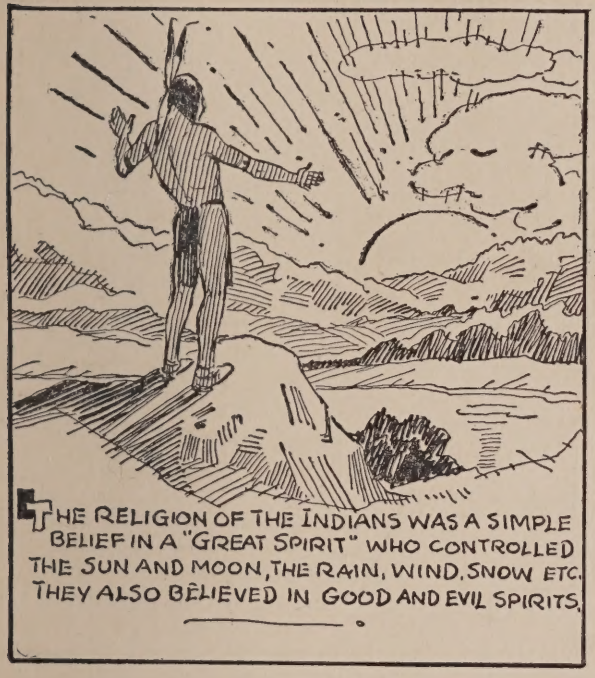
BEFORE THE COLONISTS CAME TO AMERICA THERE WERE NO ROADS AND THE INDIAN TRAVELLED ON FOOT OVER ROUGH TRAILS THROUGH THE WILDERNESS. WHERE THERE WAS NO TRAIL HE WAS GUIDED BY THE SUN BY DAY AND THE STARS BY NIGHT.

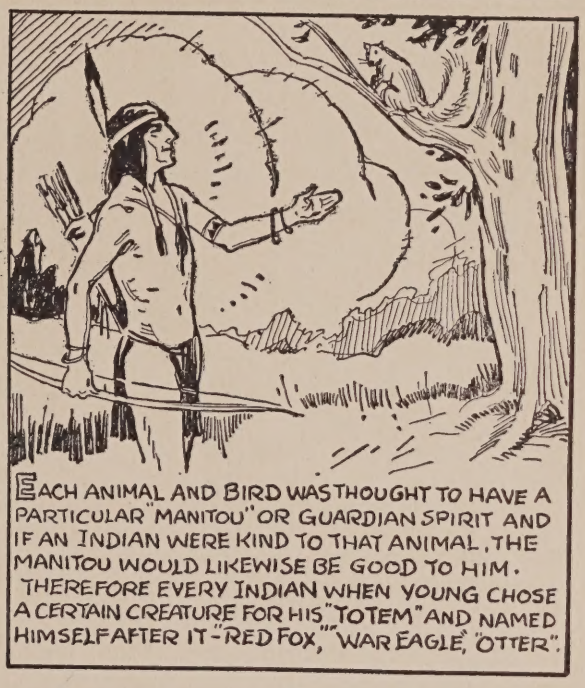

ANOTHER MODE OF TRAVEL WAS ON THE RIVERS IN LIGHT CANOES. THESE WERE BUILT OF A LIGHT FRAME OF WOOD OVER WHICH WAS STRETCHED THE BARK OF THE BIRCH TREE.

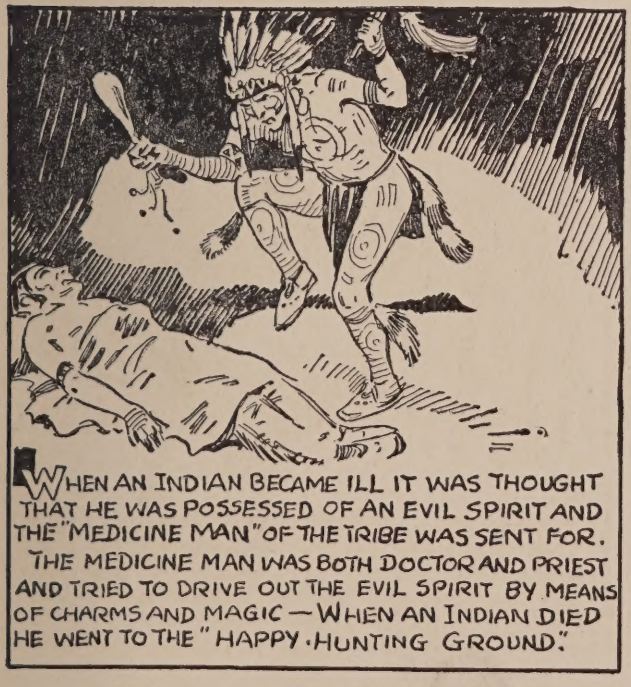
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
WHENEVER A VISITOR WAS RECEIVED IN A FRIENDLY FASHION BY THE INDIANS HE WAS GIVEN THE CALUMET OR "PEACE PIPE" TO SMOKE THE SMOKING OF THE "PEACE PIPE" WAS ALSO USED TO BIND TREATIES WITH THE SETTLERS

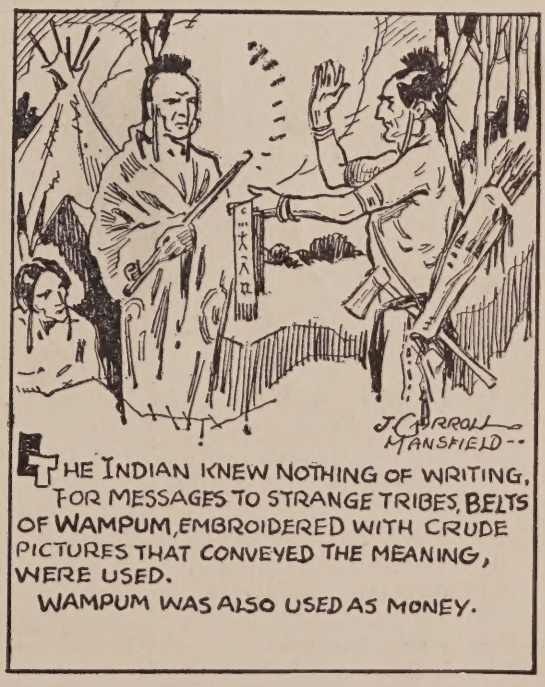
INDIAN MEANS OF TRAVEL

MANY of the white man's roads later followed these early Indian trails. The red men also showed the settlers the way to carry on trade over the many inland waterways and many of our large cities of the interior sprang from little trading posts along these lake and river routes.


THE RELIGION OF THE INDIANS WAS A SIMPLE BELIEF IN A "GREAT SPIRIT" WHO CONTROLLED THE SUN AND MOON, THE RAIN, WIND, SNOW ETC. THEY ALSO BELIEVED IN GOOD AND EVIL SPIRITS.


EACH ANIMAL AND BIRD WAS THOUGHT TO HAVE A PARTICULAR "MANITOU" OR GUARDIAN SPIRIT AND IF AN INDIAN WERE KIND TO THAT ANIMAL, THE MANITOU WOULD LIKEWISE BE GOOD TO HIM. THEREFORE EVERY INDIAN WHEN YOUNG CHOSE A CERTAIN CREATURE FOR HIS "TOTEM" AND NAMED HIMSELF AFTER IT - "RED FOX," "WAR EAGLE," "OTTER".


WHEN AN INDIAN BECAME ILL IT WAS THOUGHT THAT HE WAS POSSESSED OF AN EVIL SPIRIT AND THE "MEDICINE MAN" OF THE TRIBE WAS SENT FOR. THE MEDICINE MAN WAS BOTH DOCTOR AND PRIEST AND TRIED TO DRIVE OUT THE EVIL SPIRIT BY MEANS OF CHARMS AND MAGIC — WHEN AN INDIAN DIED HE WENT TO THE "HAPPY HUNTING GROUND."


J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
THE INDIAN KNEW NOTHING OF WRITING, FOR MESSAGES TO STRANGE TRIBES, BELTS OF WAMPUM, EMBROIDERED WITH CRUDE PICTURES THAT CONVEYED THE MEANING, WERE USED.
WAMPUM WAS ALSO USED AS MONEY.

RELIGION OF THE IDIANS

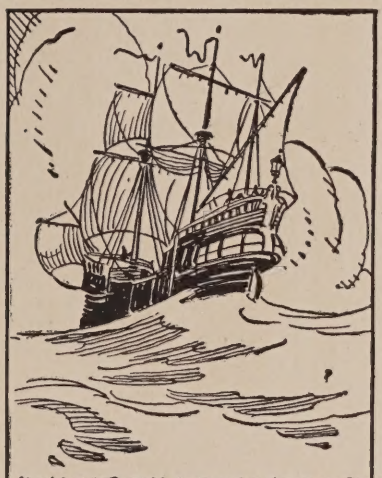
SOME tribes of Indians buried their dead or cremated them, while other tribes made mummies of them. When an Indian died he was said to be possessed of an "evil spirit" that was stronger than the "good manitou" of the medicine man who treated him.

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND HAD ITS BEGINNING IN SCROOBY, A LITTLE ENGLISH TOWN, WHERE A LITTLE BAND OF RELIGIOUS PEOPLE, CALLED THE SEPARATISTS, DEFIED THE COMMAND OF KING JAMES TO ATTEND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CONTINUED TO WORSHIP GOD IN THEIR OWN WAY.
FORBIDDEN BY LAW TO HOLD SERVICES IN PUBLIC, THE SEPARATISTS MET IN SECRET AT THE HOUSE OF WILLIAM BREWSTER TO LISTEN TO THE TEACHINGS OF PASTOR JOHN ROBINSON.
HOUNDED AND PERSECUTED BY OFFICERS OF THE KING, THE SEPARATISTS WERE FORCED TO LOOK FOR SECRET PLACES TO WORSHIP AND THIS GAVE THEM THE NAME OF "PILGRIMS"
UNABLE TO ENDURE SUCH PERSECUTION, THE PILGRIMS IN 1608 FLED TO HOLLAND WHERE RELIGIOUS TOLERATION EXISTED.
THE PILGRIMS WERE MADE WELCOME BY THE DUTCH AND SETTLED DOWN TO A PEACEFUL AND INDUSTRIOUS LIFE. HOWEVER, AFTER LIVING 12 YEARS IN HOLLAND THEY FOUND
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
THEIR CHILDREN WERE GROWING UP TO BE DUTCH AND NOT WANTING TO LOSE THEIR OWN NATIONALITY THE PILGRIMS DECIDED TO SEEK A HOME ELSEWHERE

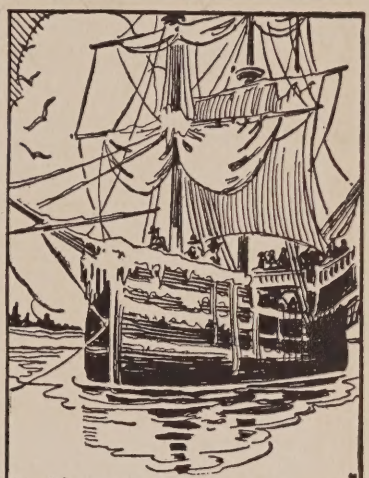
ORIGIN OF THE PILGRIMS

JAMES I, upon coming to the throne, proclaimed that no form of worship that differed from that of the Church of England would be tolerated because he felt that any dissent to the Church would lead to disloyalty to the crown.

DECIDING TO FOUND A COLONY OF THEIR OWN IN AMERICA, THE PILGRIMS LEFT LEYDEN, HOLLAND, WHERE THEY HAD BEEN LIVING AND SAILED FROM DELFT HAVEN FOR ENGLAND TO APPLY FOR A GRANT OF LAND.



FINANCED BY LONDON MERCHANTS THE PILGRIMS, 102 IN NUMBER, SET SAIL FROM PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND IN SEPTEMBER 1620, IN A HIRED SHIP, THE "MAYFLOWER", BOUND FOR VIRGINIA.



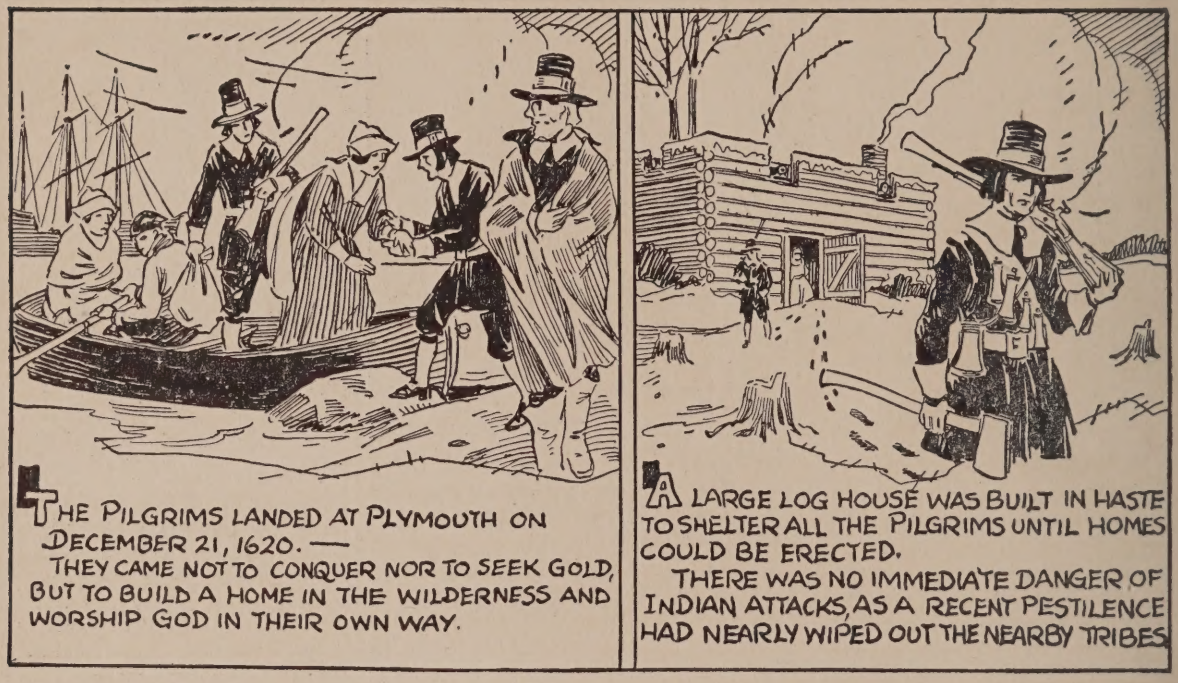
IN NOVEMBER, THE "MAYFLOWER" FAR OFF HER COURSE, DROPPED ANCHOR IN WHAT IS NOW PROVINCETOWN HARBOR ON CAPE COD. TIRED FROM THEIR VOYAGE THE PILGRIMS DECIDED TO SETTLE SOMEWHERE ALONG THE SHORE.

A PARTY SET OUT IN A SMALL BOAT TO FIND A SUITABLE SITE FOR A TOWN AND SELECTED PLYMOUTH, A SPOT WHICH HAD BEEN CHARTED BY CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH OF VIRGINIA. HERE THERE WAS FRESH WATER FOR DRINKING AND SOME FIELDS THE INDIANS HAD CLEARED TO PLANT CORN.

NOT HAVING A ROYAL CHARTER, THE PILGRIMS HELD A COUNCIL IN THE CABIN OF THE "MAYFLOWER" AND DREW UP A FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THEMSELVES. THIS WAS CALLED THE "MAYFLOWER COMPACT" AND WAS SIGNED NOVEMBER 21, 1620.

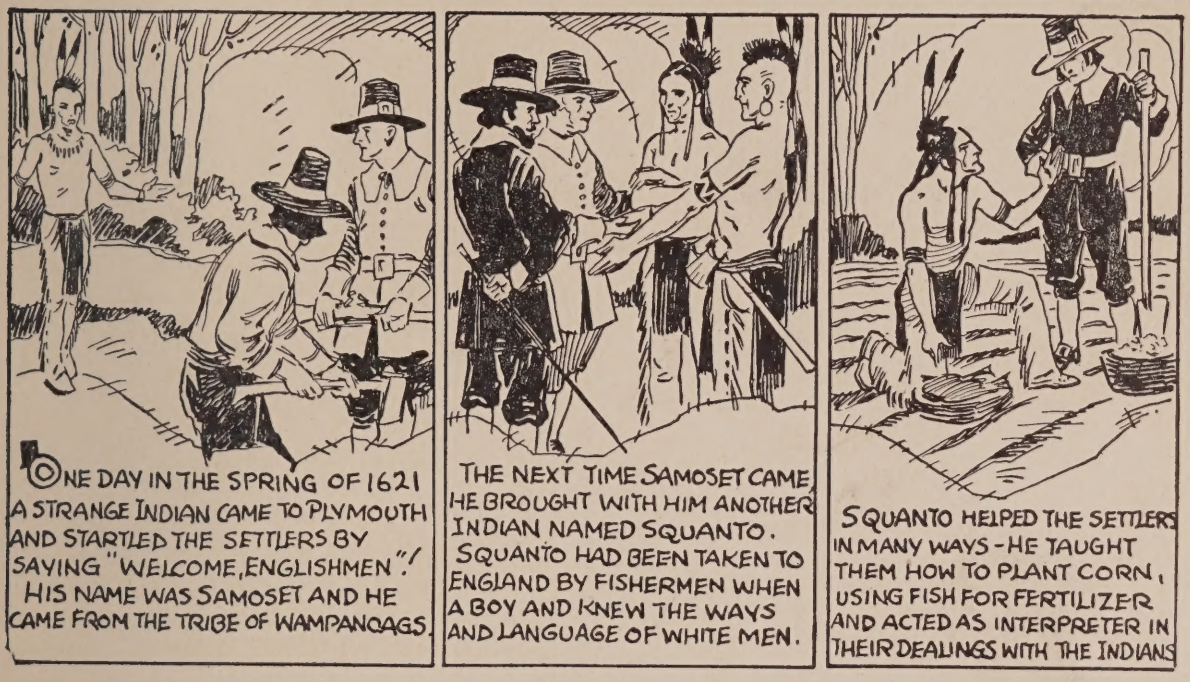
VOYAGE OF THE MAYFLOWER

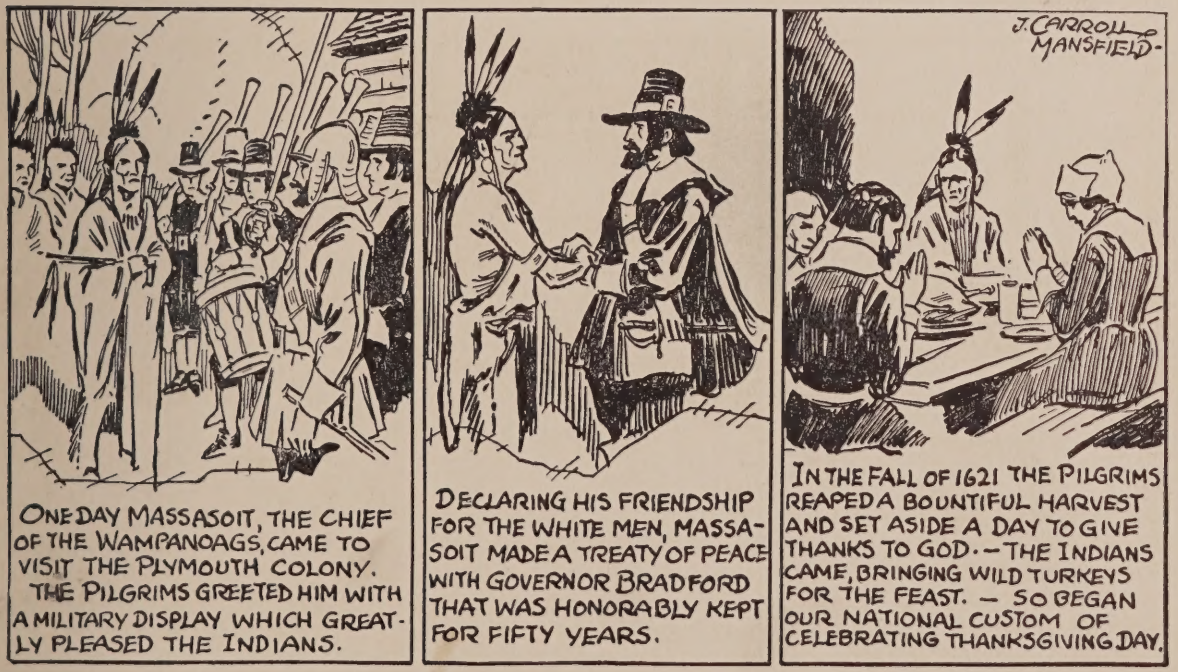
THE agreement of the Pilgrims with the merchants who financed the voyage read, that each settler was to work out a term of seven years for the "common stock," at the end of which time the houses and lands were to be equally divided and he would receive one share of the profits.


THE PILGRIMS LANDED AT PLYMOUTH ON DECEMBER 21, 1620. —
THEY CAME NOT TO CONQUER NOR TO SEEK GOLD, BUT TO BUILD A HOME IN THE WILDERNESS AND WORSHIP GOD IN THEIR OWN WAY.
A LARGE LOG HOUSE WAS BUILT IN HASTE TO SHELTER ALL THE PILGRIMS UNTIL HOMES COULD BE ERECTED.
THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF INDIAN ATTACKS, AS A RECENT PESTILENCE HAD NEARLY WIPED OUT THE NEARBY TRIBES.
THAT WINTER WAS A TERRIBLE ONE FOR THE PLYMOUTH SETTLERS. FIFTY PERSONS DIED FROM THE HARDSHIPS AND FAMINE, AMONG THEM GOVERNOR CARVER. HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.
THOSE WHO DIED WERE BURIED SECRETLY AT NIGHT AND THE GRAVES LEVELED, SO THAT NO PROWLING INDIANS MIGHT DISCOVER HOW FEW OF THE WHITE MEN WERE LEFT.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
YET WHEN THE "MAYFLOWER" SET SAIL FOR ENGLAND IN THE SPRING OF 1621, NOT ONE OF THE PILGRIMS WENT WITH HER. THEY HAD COME TO STAY.!

FIRST WINTER IN PLYMOUTH

THE nearest white settlers to the Pilgrims were a small number of Dutch fur traders in the Hudson Valley. It was not until 1623 that New Amsterdam, later New York, was founded on Manhattan Island.


ONE DAY IN THE SPRING OF 1621 A STRANGE INDIAN CAME TO PLYMOUTH AND STARTLED THE SETTLERS BY SAYING "WELCOME, ENGLISHMEN"! HIS NAME WAS SAMOSET AND HE CAME FROM THE TRIBE OF WAMPANOAGS.
THE NEXT TIME SAMOSET CAME, HE BROUGHT WITH HIM ANOTHER INDIAN NAMED SQUANTO. SQUANTO HAD BEEN TAKEN TO ENGLAND BY FISHERMEN WHEN A BOY AND KNEW THE WAYS AND LANGUAGE OF WHITE MEN.
SQUANTO HELPED THE SETTLERS IN MANY WAYS - HE TAUGHT THEM HOW TO PLANT CORN, USING FISH FOR FERTILIZER AND ACTED AS INTERPRETER IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH THE INDIANS


ONE DAY MASSASOIT, THE CHIEF OF THE WAMPANOAGS, CAME TO VISIT THE PLYMOUTH COLONY. THE PILGRIMS GREETED HIM WITH A MILITARY DISPLAY WHICH GREATLY PLEASED THE INDIANS.
DECLARING HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR THE WHITE MEN, MASSASOIT MADE A TREATY OF PEACE WITH GOVERNOR BRADFORD THAT WAS HONORABLY KEPT FOR FIFTY YEARS.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
IN THE FALL OF 1621 THE PILGRIMS REAPED A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST AND SET ASIDE A DAY TO GIVE THANKS TO GOD. — THE INDIANS CAME, BRINGING WILD TURKEYS FOR THE FEAST. — SO BEGAN OUR NATIONAL CUSTOM OF CELEBRATING THANKSGIVING DAY.

THE FRIENDLY INDIANS

THE friendly neighboring Indians also showed the Plymouth settlers how to make canoes of birch bark, to tan deerskins for garments, and to make moccasins and snowshoes.

The red men also taught them to make maple sugar, to spear fish in the winter through the ice and to preserve them by packing them in the snow.

SAMOSET COMES TO PLYMOUTH
1621

NE can well imagine the alarm felt by the Plymouth settlers when one fine day, in the spring of 1621, a tall savage stalked majestically into the village, and their relief when he addressed them in their own tongue. "Welcome Englishmen."

Before the coming of the Pilgrims, the region around Plymouth had been swept clear of the Indian inhabitants by a disastrous pestilence, and the sudden appearance of this strange redskin was startling.

However, Samoset, for that was his name, had merely come to bear a greeting from the Wampanoags, and later reappeared with other Indians who taught the Pilgrims many things that were of great help in planting their homes in this wild country.

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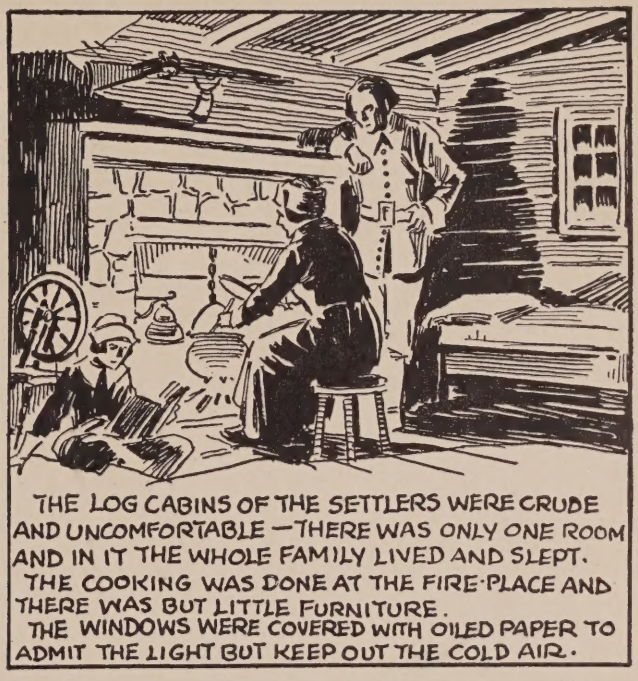
SAMOSET COMES TO PLYMOUTH

AFTER THE HARDSHIPS OF THAT FIRST TERRIBLE WINTER WERE OVER, THE PILGRIMS BUILT HOMES FOR THEMSELVES AND SOON PLYMOUTH BECAME A THRIVING SETTLEMENT.



THE LOG CABINS OF THE SETTLERS WERE CRUDE AND UNCOMFORTABLE — THERE WAS ONLY ONE ROOM AND IN IT THE WHOLE FAMILY LIVED AND SLEPT. THE COOKING WAS DONE AT THE FIRE-PLACE AND THERE WAS BUT LITTLE FURNITURE. THE WINDOWS WERE COVERED WITH OILED PAPER TO ADMIT THE LIGHT BUT KEEP OUT THE COLD AIR.

THE WOMEN FOLK BUSIED THEMSELVES WITH THE COOKING AND HOUSEWORK AND SPUN YARN FOR THE FAMILY USE.

THE MEN WORKED ALL DAY TILLING THE FIELDS OR CUTTING TIMBER. OCCASIONALLY THEY WENT HUNTING TO SECURE FRESH MEAT FOR THE LARDER.

FEARFUL OF SUDDEN ATTACKS BY INDIANS, THE MEN CARRIED THEIR GUNS AT ALL TIMES — EVEN TO AND FROM THE MEETINGHOUSE ON SUNDAY.

EARLY LIFE IN PLYMOUTH

THE Plymouth colony grew slowly and did not become as rich as Virginia. There was no valuable crop like tobacco to export and immigrants were drawn only from the Pilgrim Congregations. In 1626 the settlers only numbered three hundred.

THE COLONY OF PLYMOUTH WAS NOT ENTIRELY FREE FROM TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.—
CANONICUS, CHIEF OF THE NARRAGANSETTS, SENT GOVERNOR BRADFORD A BUNDLE OF ARROWS TIED IN A SNAKE SKIN AS A WAR CHALLENGE.
BRADFORD STUFFED THE SNAKE SKIN WITH BULLETS AND SENT IT BACK TO THE CHIEF, WHO DECIDED IT WOULD BE WISER TO LEAVE THE WHITE MEN ALONE.

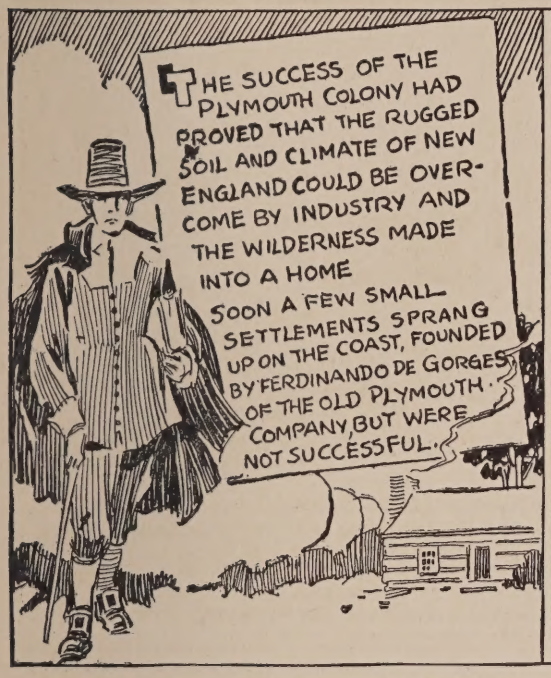
ON ANOTHER OCCASION BRADFORD WAS WARNED BY MASSASOIT THAT THE WARLIKE MASSACHUSEUKS TO THE NORTH WERE PLANNING TO ATTACK PLYMOUTH.
CAPTAIN MILES STANDISH LED A PARTY OF PLYMOUTH FIGHTING MEN INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY AND TAUGHT THE SAVAGES TO RESPECT THE FIRE-ARMS OF THE COLONISTS.

WILLIAM BRADFORD WAS SO WELL LIKED FOR HIS WISDOM THAT HE WAS RETAINED AS GOVERNOR BY THE SETTLERS FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS.
IN 1623 HE GAVE EACH FAMILY A PIECE OF LAND FOR THEIR OWN USE, AS HE REALIZED THAT EACH MAN WOULD WORK HARDER FOR HIMSELF THAN FOR THE COMMUNITY

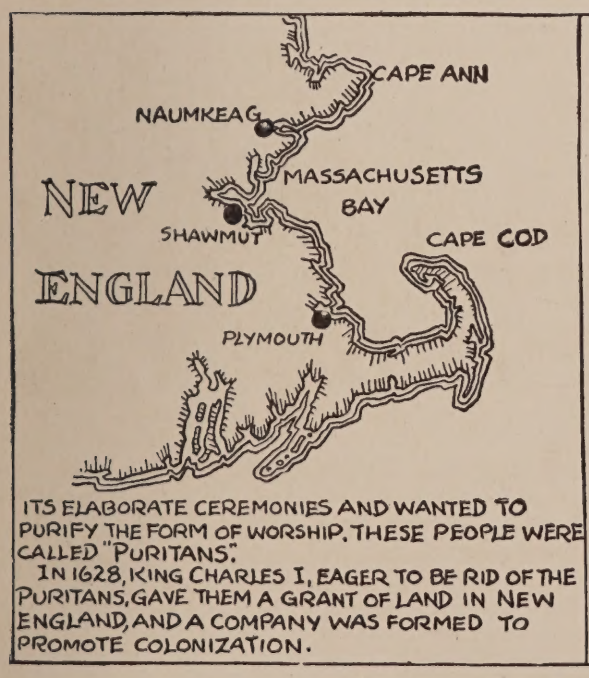
THROUGH HIS EFFORTS A FLOURISHING FUR TRADE WITH THE INDIANS WAS DEVELOPED, AND THE REVENUE FROM THIS BUSINESS WAS USED TO PAY OFF THE PLYMOUTH COLONY'S DEBT TO THE COMPANY IN ENGLAND.

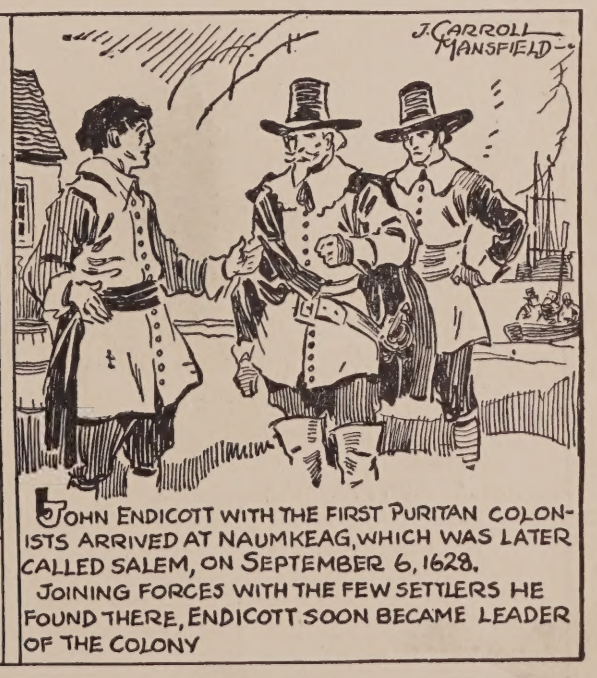
GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD

CAPTAIN Miles Standish was an English soldier who had fought in Holland against the Spaniards. He was not of the Pilgrim faith but was one of a few staunch men who had cast their lot with the Pilgrims.


THE SUCCESS OF THE PLYMOUTH COLONY HAD PROVED THAT THE RUGGED SOIL AND CLIMATE OF NEW ENGLAND COULD BE OVERCOME BY INDUSTRY AND THE WILDERNESS MADE INTO A HOME
SOON A FEW SMALL SETTLEMENTS SPRANG UP ON THE COAST, FOUNDED BY FERDINANDO DE GORGES OF THE OLD PLYMOUTH COMPANY, BUT WERE NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Good Cheer
Ye Mariners Rest
THE CONTINUED PERSECUTION OF DISSENTERS FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LED OTHERS, LIKE THE PILGRIMS, TO LOOK TO AMERICA AS A HAVEN OF REFUGE
AMONG THESE WAS A BAND OF PEOPLE WHO DID NOT DESIRE TO LEAVE THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BUT DISLIKED


CAPE ANN
NAUMKEAG
NEW
ENGLAND
MASSACHUSETTS BAY
SHAWMUT
CAPE COD
PLYMOUTH
ITS ELABORATE CEREMONIES AND WANTED TO PURIFY THE FORM OF WORSHIP. THESE PEOPLE WERE CALLED "PURITANS."
IN 1628, KING CHARLES I, EAGER TO BE RID OF THE PURITANS, GAVE THEM A GRANT OF LAND IN NEW ENGLAND, AND A COMPANY WAS FORMED TO PROMOTE COLONIZATION.


J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
JOHN ENDICOTT WITH THE FIRST PURITAN COLONISTS ARRIVED AT NAUMKEAG, WHICH WAS LATER CALLED SALEM, ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1628.
JOINING FORCES WITH THE FEW SETTLERS HE FOUND THERE, ENDICOTT SOON BECAME LEADER OF THE COLONY

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY

THE charter given to the Puritans by the king granted them all the region extending from three miles north of the Merrimac to three miles south of the Charles River and westward to the Pacific Ocean.

In 1684 Massachusetts became a royal province and in 1691 it received a new charter by which it absorbed the Plymouth colony.

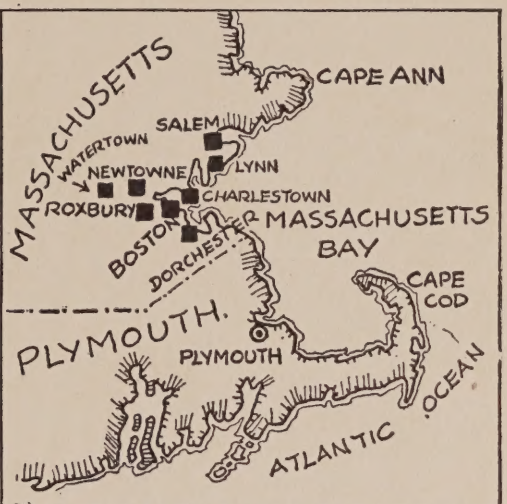
JOHN ENDICOTT WAS A RIGHTEOUS MAN AND WHEN HE WAS MADE GOVERNOR BY THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY HE PROCEEDED TO MAKE DRASTIC LAWS AGAINST ALL PLEASURES AND SPORTS HE CONSIDERED WERE UNGODLY.
THE FORCE OF ENDICOTT'S LAWS WAS FELT NOT ONLY IN SALEM BUT IN THE NEARBY SETTLEMENTS. ACROSS THE BAY WAS THE TRADING POST OF A MAN NAMED MORTON, CALLED "MERRY MOUNT," WHERE LIQUOR AND GUNS WERE SOLD TO THE SAVAGES AND THE SETTLERS DANCED WITH INDIAN GIRLS AROUND A MAYPOLE
ONE DAY THE FIERY OLD GOVERNOR CROSSED THE BAY TO "MERRY MOUNT", CUT DOWN THE MAYPOLE, AND DROVE MORTON INTO EXILE.
TO EXTEND THE COLONY, GOV. ENDICOTT EXPLORED THE COAST OF NEW ENGLAND AND LAID OUT A SITE FOR A TOWN TO THE SOUTH OF SALEM WHICH HE NAMED CHARLESTOWN.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD.
ENDICOTT WAS LOYAL TO THE KING BUT HIS HATRED OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LED HIM TO CUT OUT THE CROSS FROM THE ENGLISH FLAG. FOR THIS ACT HE WAS REBUKED BUT HENCEFORTH THE CROSS WAS LEFT OUT OF THE NEW ENGLAND FLAG.

GOVERNOR ENDICOTT

THE incident of Governor Endicott cutting the cross from the English Flag occurred in 1634 when Charles I demanded the surrender of the Massachusetts charter.

Resolved to fight for their rights if it became necessary, the Puritans erected forts and set up a signal on Beacon Hill, Boston, to arouse the colonists at the approach of an English fleet.

IN 1629 SEVERAL LEADING MEMBERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COMPANY DECIDED TO REMOVE TO AMERICA, TAKING WITH THEM THE COMPANY'S CHARTER — IN 1630 THEY SAILED WITH A LARGE FLEET CARRYING NEARLY A THOUSAND EARNEST, COURAGEOUS PURITANS, INTENT ON MAKING A HOME FOR THEIR FAITH.



THEY REACHED SALEM IN JUNE 1630, BUT CHOSE THE SITE OF CHARLESTOWN FOR THEIR TOWN — IN THE SPRING THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT WAS MOVED TO A NECK OF LAND CALLED TRI-MOUNTAIN WHERE BOSTON WAS BUILT, AND SOON BECAME THE CENTER OF A GROUP OF THRIVING VILLAGES.

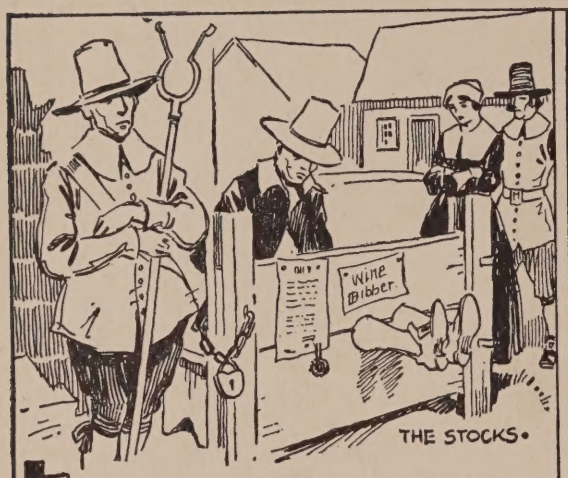
JOHN WINTHROP, A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE AND A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY, CAME OVER WITH THEM AS GOVERNOR. — HE WAS NOTED FOR HIS GOOD DEEDS AND RULED THE COLONY WISELY FOR MANY YEARS.

THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT ADOPTED BY THE PURITANS GAVE THE CHURCH SUPREME POWER. THEIR ONLY BOOK OF LAW WAS THE BIBLE AND ALL THOSE WHO HELD OFFICE WERE PILLARS OF THE PURITAN CHURCH.

MASSACHUSETTS WAS NOT FOUNDED WITH ANY IDEA OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION, BUT AS A STRONGHOLD OF THE PURITAN FAITH. HAVING SUFFERED PERSECUTION FOR THEIR BELIEFS THE PURITANS WISHED TO KEEP OUT ALL OTHERS WHO DID NOT BELIEVE AS THEY DID.

THE PURITAN MIGRATION

THE Massachusetts Bay Colony grew rapidly. Within ten years it boasted a population of twenty thousand settlers living in more than a score of thriving communities. The colony was destined to succeed because it was founded by simple folk who came not to seek gold, but to find religious and political freedom.



TO ENFORCE THE STRICT LAWS, WHICH THE PURITAN ELDERS THOUGHT NECESSARY FOR THE WELFARE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY, A NUMBER OF UNIQUE PUNISHMENTS FOR ALL UNGODLY VIOLATORS WERE DEVISED.

ALL OF THESE PUNISHMENTS WERE INFLICTED IN PUBLIC SO THAT OTHERS MIGHT TAKE WARNING.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF A WOMAN WERE ACCUSED OF HAVING A SHARP TONGUE, SHE WAS GAGGED AND BOUND AND FORCED TO STAND BEFORE HER DOOR FOR AS LONG A TIME AS THE SENTENCE STATED.

ANOTHER PUNISHMENT, FOR SWEARING OR BREAKING THE SABBATH, WAS TO LOCK THE ACCUSED MAN IN THE PILLORY FOR A TERM.

THE DISCOMFORT WAS TERRIFIC AND TO MAKE IT EVEN WORSE THE SMALL BOYS TOOK PLEASURE IN THROWING MUD AND VEGETABLES AT THE PRISONER'S HEAD.

FOR MORE SERIOUS OFFENSES, SUCH AS TALKING AGAINST THE PURITAN CHURCH, THE OFFENDER WAS SENTENCED TO THE "DUCKING STOOL"

BANISHMENT WAS ANOTHER PENALTY THAT WAS FREQUENTLY IMPOSED.

PURITAN PUNISHMENTS

OUT of the determination of the Puritan elders to exclude all from the colony who would not accept their beliefs, there developed a religious despotism which not only caused much suffering to colonists of other faiths but resulted in strict laws regulating the personal conduct of every Puritan.

IN COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND THE DAY WAS BEGUN AT HALF-PAST FOUR IN THE MORNING WHEN THE MEETING-HOUSE BELL WAS RUNG TO BID ALL BE UP AND DOING.

AT NINE O'CLOCK EVERY NIGHT THE BELL ANNOUNCED THE CURFEW HOUR WHEN EVERY ONE HAD TO GO TO BED.

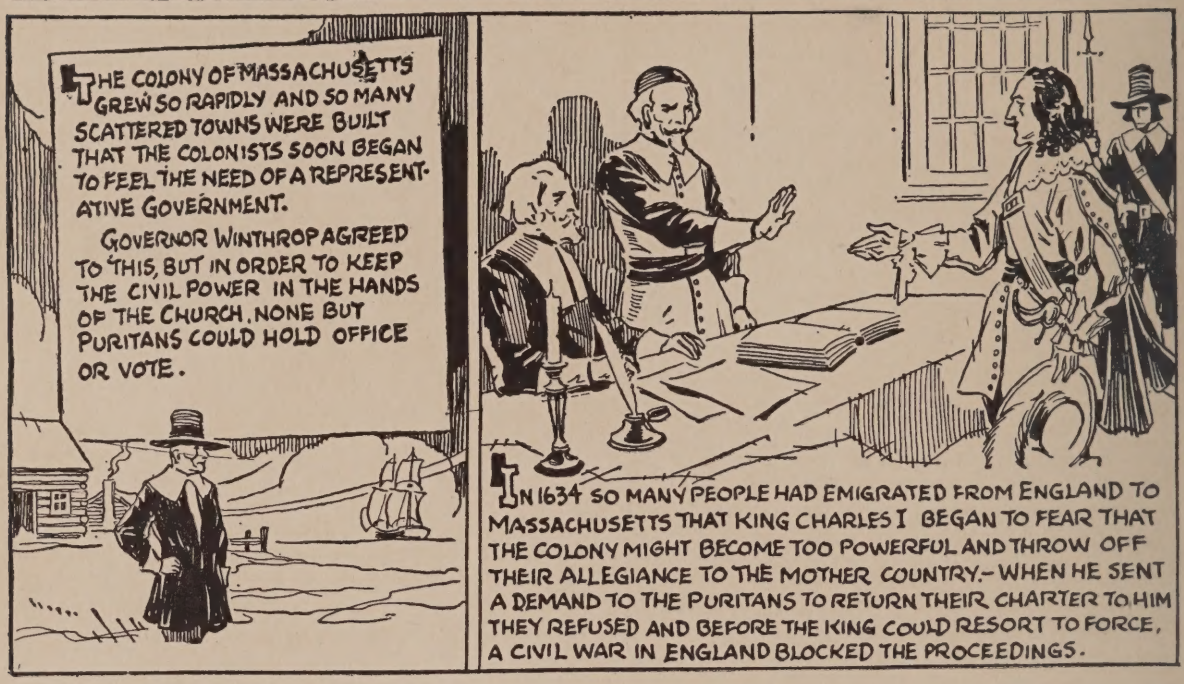
THE PURITAN CHILDREN WENT TO SCHOOL IN LOG CABINS WHERE THEY LEARNED TO DO SIMPLE SUMS AND RECEIVED INSTRUCTION THAT WAS MOSTLY OF A RELIGIOUS NATURE.—IF THEY MISBEHAVED OR DID NOT KNOW THEIR LESSONS THEY WERE WHIPPED WITH BIRCH RODS.

LIVING IN A STRANGE, WILD LAND CAUSED THE PURITANS TO LEAD A SIMPLE, THRIFTY, INDUSTRIOUS LIFE.—THEY BRAVELY BORE THE HARDSHIPS AND TRIALS OF PIONEER LIFE, THE CONSTANT DANGER OF INDIAN ATTACKS AND THEIR SACRIFICES AND COURAGEOUS SPIRIT LAID THE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA AS IT IS TODAY.

EVERY SUNDAY THE PURITANS ATTENDED CHURCH TWICE AND THE SERMONS WERE ALWAYS LENGTHY. SOME OF THE WORSHIPPERS WOULD FALL ASLEEP, THE BOYS WOULD GROW RESTLESS OR THE GIRLS WHISPER. EACH CHURCH THEREFORE HAD ITS TITHINGMAN, WHO WOULD BRING THE OFFENDERS TO ORDER WITH A RAP OF HIS STAFF.

DAILY LIFE OF THE PURITANS

A RABBIT'S tail was tied on the tip of the staff borne by the tithingman. If a Puritan grew drowsy during the services and began to nod, he was tickled on the head with the rabbit's tail. If he continued to doze, he was tapped with the butt end of the staff.


THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS GREW SO RAPIDLY AND SO MANY SCATTERED TOWNS WERE BUILT THAT THE COLONISTS SOON BEGAN TO FEEL THE NEED OF A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.
GOVERNOR WINTHROP AGREED TO THIS, BUT IN ORDER TO KEEP THE CIVIL POWER IN THE HANDS OF THE CHURCH, NONE BUT PURITANS COULD HOLD OFFICE OR VOTE.
IN 1634 SO MANY PEOPLE HAD EMIGRATED FROM ENGLAND TO MASSACHUSETTS THAT KING CHARLES I BEGAN TO FEAR THAT THE COLONY MIGHT BECOME TOO POWERFUL AND THROW OFF THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY.- WHEN HE SENT A DEMAND TO THE PURITANS TO RETURN THEIR CHARTER TO HIM THEY REFUSED AND BEFORE THE KING COULD RESORT TO FORCE, A CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND BLOCKED THE PROCEEDINGS.

MORE SERIOUS THAN THE CHANCE OF THE KING SENDING AN ARMY TO PUNISH THE COLONY WERE THE PROTESTS OF PERSONS IN NEW ENGLAND WHO OBJECTED TO THE PURITAN CHURCH HAVING COMPLETE CIVIL AUTHORITY. FOREMOST OF THESE WAS ROGER WILLIAMS, A YOUNG
PREACHER OF SALEM, WHO DARED TO AIR HIS VIEWS AND WAS DRIVEN INTO EXILE - WILLIAMS WAS FOLLOWED INTO BANISHMENT BY ANNE HUTCHINSON WHO WAS SENTENCED TO EXILE FOR PREACHING DOCTRINES FOR WHICH THE PURITANS HAD NO TOLERANCE.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
ANOTHER VICTIM OF THIS RELIGIOUS DESPOTISM WAS MARY DYER, WHO FOR REFUSING TO GIVE UP HER QUAKER PRINCIPLES AND FOR RETURNING TWICE AFTER BEING EXILED WAS HANGED IN BOSTON IN 1660.

TROUBLES OF MASSACHUSETTS

THE attacks of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson on the Puritan clergy split New England into two religious factions which for a time menaced the unity of the colony. Driven forth from Boston, she fled, with a few of her friends, to Rhode Island, where she later was killed by hostile Indians.

However, religious toleration in Massachusetts marked the close of the 17th century.

ROGER WILLIAMS, A THOUGHTFUL, DETERMINED YOUNG MAN, CAME TO MASSACHUSETTS IN 1631, AFTER COMPLETING HIS STUDIES AT CAMBRIDGE.

HE WAS SOON CHOSEN PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IN SALEM, AND BEGAN TO SPREAD DOCTRINES WHICH ANGERED THE PURITAN COUNCILLORS.

HE PREACHED THAT THE LAND ON WHICH THEY LIVED BELONGED TO THE INDIANS, WHO HAD NEVER BEEN PAID FOR IT, AND THAT THE CLERGYMEN HAD NO RIGHT TO GOVERN THE PEOPLE.

FOR THESE TEACHINGS, WILLIAMS WAS BROUGHT TO TRIAL, CONVICTED, AND IN THE DEAD OF WINTER WAS ORDERED TO LEAVE THE COLONY.

REACHING THE SHORES OF NARRAGANSETT BAY, WILLIAMS WAS GIVEN SHELTER BY THE INDIANS.

LATER HE BOUGHT A TRACT OF LAND FROM THEM AT THE HEAD OF THE BAY AND WITH OTHER EXILES BUILT A TOWN WHICH HE CALLED PROVIDENCE.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE SETTLEMENTS.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS FOLLOWED AND A FORM OF GOVERNMENT WAS BEGUN THAT PERMITTED DEMOCRACY AND ABSOLUTE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND INTRODUCED THE SYSTEM OF VOTING BY PAPER BALLOTS.

ROGER WILLIAMS INVITED EXILES OF ALL RELIGIONS TO SETTLE IN HIS COLONY, WHICH LATER BECAME KNOWN AS RHODE ISLAND.

ROGER WILLIAMS

COMPLETE religious liberty originated in America and Rhode Island was its birthplace.

The early government of Rhode Island was democratic but at first only married men could vote. In 1640 a council of five men known as "Disposers" came into existence and ruled the colony, subject to the approval of the citizens.

IN 1636 A BAND OF BRAVE EMIGRANTS SET OUT FROM THE NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENTS, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE PURITANS, TO BUILD HOMES FOR THEMSELVES IN THE FERTILE VALLEY OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

LED BY THEIR PASTOR, THOMAS HOOKER — AND TAKING THEIR CATTLE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS WITH THEM, THESE EMIGRANTS TOILED WESTWARD THROUGH THE WILDERNESS — THEY WERE THE FORE-RUNNERS OF THAT STREAM OF EMIGRATION TO THE WEST WHICH WAS LATER TO LINK THE ATLANTIC WITH THE PACIFIC.

REACHING THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY, THEY BUILT THE TOWNS OF WINDSOR, HARTFORD AND WETHERSFIELD. IN 1639 THE SETTLERS DREW UP A CONSTITUTION FOR THEMSELVES, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA. THEY PERMITTED A MAN TO VOTE WITHOUT BEING A CHURCH MEMBER AND THEIR CLERGYMEN HAD BUT LITTLE POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

TWO OTHER TOWNS - SAYBROOK AND NEW HAVEN — SOON SPRANG UP ON THE SHORES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND — NEW HAVEN WAS FOUNDED WITH PURITAN IDEALS BY JOHN DAVENPORT OF BOSTON IN 1637 WITH THE HOPE IT MIGHT BECOME A GREAT SEAPORT.

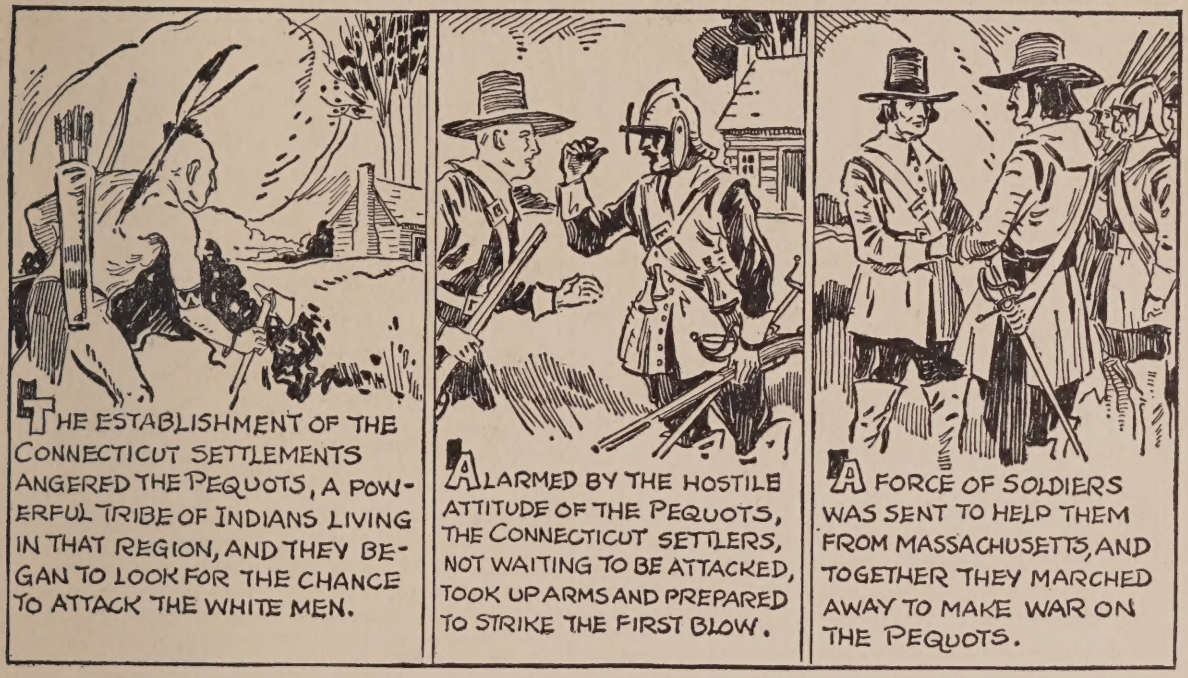
SAYBROOK WAS FOUNDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE CONNECTICUT AND WAS NAMED FOR LORD SAYE AND LORD BROOKE WHO HELD THE LAND AS A GRANT

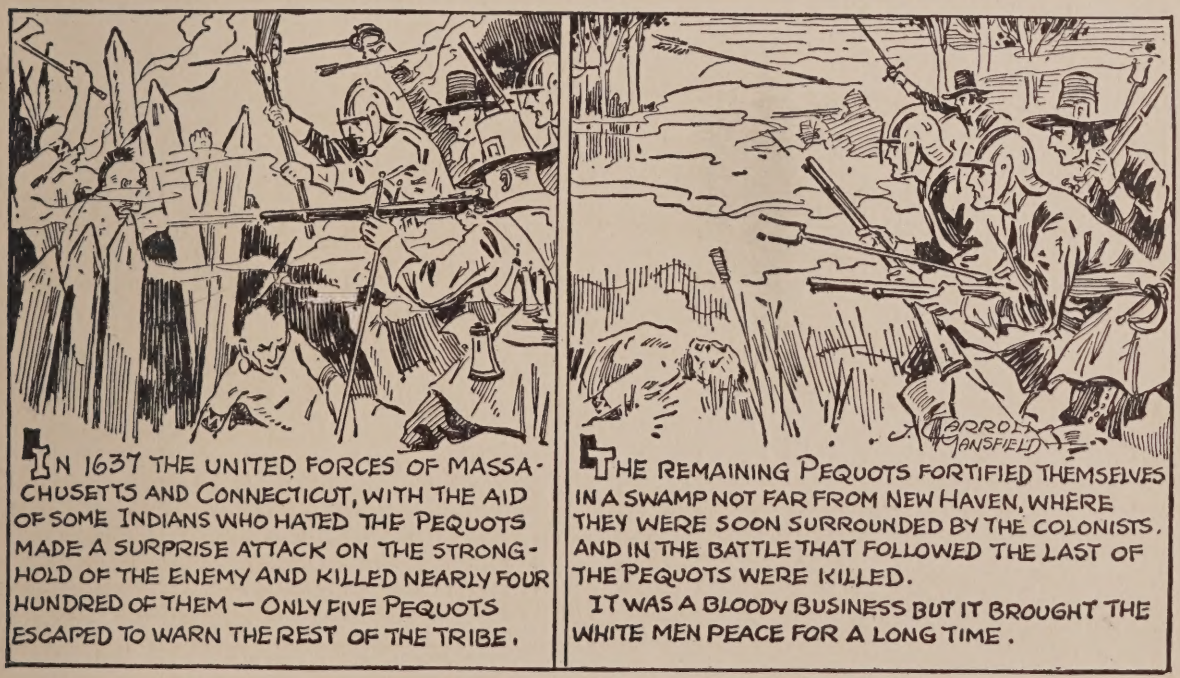
THE SETTLING OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY

IGNORING the claims of the Dutch fur traders, who had built a fort near the site of Hartford, King James I granted the valley of the Connecticut to the Council for New England.

In 1633, Captain Holmes of Plymouth ascended the river and established a trading post on the site of Windsor.

Puritans from Watertown founded Wethersfield, the oldest town in Connecticut, in 1634.

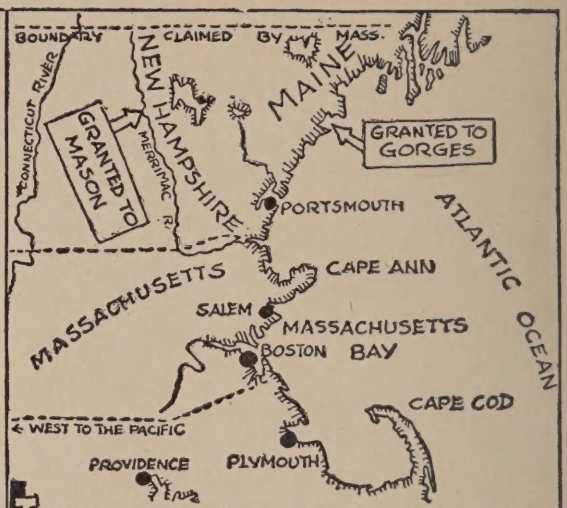

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT SETTLEMENTS ANGERED THE PEQUOTS, A POWERFUL TRIBE OF INDIANS LIVING IN THAT REGION, AND THEY BEGAN TO LOOK FOR THE CHANCE TO ATTACK THE WHITE MEN.
ALARMED BY THE HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF THE PEQUOTS, THE CONNECTICUT SETTLERS, NOT WAITING TO BE ATTACKED, TOOK UP ARMS AND PREPARED TO STRIKE THE FIRST BLOW.
A FORCE OF SOLDIERS WAS SENT TO HELP THEM FROM MASSACHUSETTS, AND TOGETHER THEY MARCHED AWAY TO MAKE WAR ON THE PEQUOTS.


IN 1637 THE UNITED FORCES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT, WITH THE AID OF SOME INDIANS WHO HATED THE PEQUOTS MADE A SURPRISE ATTACK ON THE STRONGHOLD OF THE ENEMY AND KILLED NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED OF THEM — ONLY FIVE PEQUOTS ESCAPED TO WARN THE REST OF THE TRIBE.
THE REMAINING PEQUOTS FORTIFIED THEMSELVES IN A SWAMP NOT FAR FROM NEW HAVEN, WHERE THEY WERE SOON SURROUNDED BY THE COLONISTS. AND IN THE BATTLE THAT FOLLOWED THE LAST OF THE PEQUOTS WERE KILLED.
IT WAS A BLOODY BUSINESS BUT IT BROUGHT THE WHITE MEN PEACE FOR A LONG TIME.
A. CARROLL MANSFIELD

THE PEQUOT WAR

THE massacre of the Pequots in their fort occurred on Pequot Hill, near Mystic. Trapping the savages by an encircling maneuver, the colonists under the command of Captains Underhill and Mason set fire to the "long houses" and put the Indians to the sword as they tried to escape the flames.

THE COLONIZATION OF MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE BEGAN WITH THE APPEARANCE OF TINY FISHING VILLAGES ALONG THE COAST.— THESE WERE CONTROLLED BY EITHER FERDINANDO GORGES OR JOHN MASON WHO HELD MOST OF THIS REGION AS A GRANT.



THE BOUNDARIES OF THESE GRANTS WERE ANNOYING TO MASSACHUSETTS, BECAUSE THE PURITANS IN THEIR CHARTER HAD BEEN GIVEN ALL THE LAND TO A LINE THREE MILES NORTH OF THE SOURCE OF THE MERRIMAC RIVER. WHEN THE GRANT WAS MADE THE RIVER HAD NOT BEEN EXPLORED AND WAS THOUGHT TO RUN DUE WEST INSTEAD OF CURVING SHARPLY TO THE NORTH.

IN SPITE OF THIS DISAGREEMENT OVER THE BOUNDARY LINE THERE WAS NO SERIOUS TROUBLE, AND PURITANS CAME FREELY FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO SETTLE IN MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THESE PURITAN SETTLERS WERE NOT FISHERMEN, BUT FARMERS AND THEY SOON DEVELOPED AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES.

HOWEVER, AT THE DEATH OF GORGES AND MASON, THE PURITANS SPEEDILY OBTAINED CONTROL OF THE MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE SETTLEMENTS BY OFFERING PROTECTION IN RETURN FOR THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO MASSACHUSETTS.

MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE first settlement in New Hampshire was a fishing town on the Piscataqua River, founded by Thomson, a Scotchman, in 1623. Portsmouth was built in 1629.

The first permanent settlement in Maine was established at Pemaquid in 1625.

Maine later became part of Massachusetts while the part of New Hampshire that later became Vermont was granted to New York.

A TERRIBLE INDIAN WAR IN 1675-76, THAT IS KNOWN AS KING PHILIP'S WAR, WAS THE GREATEST DISASTER THAT EVER BEFELL THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

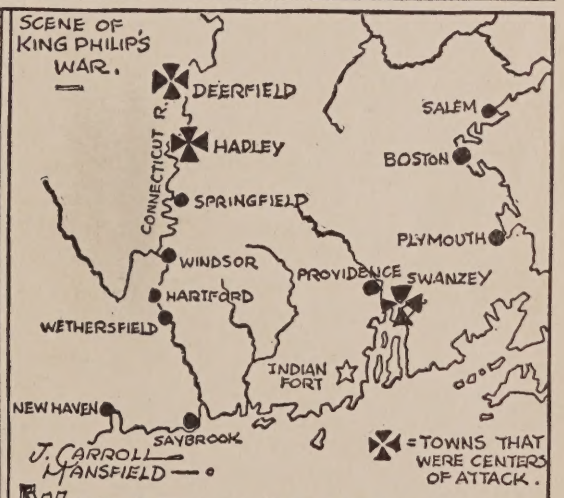
KING PHILIP WAS A CHIEF OF THE WAMPANOAGS AND A SON OF MASSASOIT, THE LONG-TIME FRIEND OF PLYMOUTH.

UNLIKE HIS FATHER, PHILIP HATED THE WHITE MEN AND RESENTED THEIR INCREASING POWER.

WHEN HIS BROTHER, CHIEF ALEXANDER DIED SHORTLY AFTER BEING RELEASED AS A HOSTAGE BY THE PLYMOUTH SETTLERS, PHILIP ACCUSED THEM OF POISONING HIM, AND PERSUADED THE NARRAGANSETTS AND NIPMUCKS TO JOIN HIM IN A WAR ON THE SETTLEMENTS.

THE ATTACK CAME WITH TERRIFYING SUDDENESS IN THE SUMMER OF 1675—STRIKING FIRST AT SWANZEY, THE INDIANS RAVAGED THE SOUTH OF NEW ENGLAND WITH TOMAHAWK AND TORCH, LEAVING A RED TRAIL OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

THE INDIAN WAR SPREAD TO THE WESTERN FRONTIER TOWNS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER — HADLEY AND DEERFIELD WERE ATTACKED, AND MANY OF THE SMALLER SETTLEMENTS WERE COMPLETELY WIPED OUT BY THE HORDES OF YELLING, PAINTED SAVAGES.



WITHIN A FEW MONTHS A DOZEN TOWNS HAD BEEN DESTROYED, NEARLY A THOUSAND SETTLERS HAD PERISHED, AND ONE HALF OF THE TOWNS OF PLYMOUTH AND MASSACHUSETTS HAD BEEN ATTACKED.

KING PHILIP'S WAR

SEEING his people driven from their old familiar hunting grounds by the tide of English emigration to the westward, King Philip, making the death of his brother a pretext, incited the tribes to war on the whites.

Although outnumbered by the colonists, the redmen were more at home in the dense forests and were therefore able to strike swift and terrible blows against the settlements and escape before a counter-attach could be launched.

AN INCIDENT OF KING PHILIP'S WAR
SEPTEMBER 1, 1675

N the first of September in 1675 the Indian chief "King Philip" led his Wampanoag, Nipmuck and Narragansett braves in a general attack on the border settlements of western Massachusetts.

It was Sunday and in Hadley the settlers were gathered in the meeting house for the morning services.

Interrupted by terrifying war whoops the men folk reached for their firearms and on emerging from the church found the hamlet swarming with yelling, painted savages.

Finding themselves surrounded by their barbarous foes, the English were thrown into a panic and for a moment it looked as though the redskins would make short work of them.

Suddenly, as if by magic, an old, white-bearded man appeared in their midst, sword in hand. Calmly giving commands, he rallied the men of Hadley and drove the invaders back into the forests. When the fight was over the old leader had disappeared.

Later it was learned that he was William Goffe, one of the Puritan judges who had condemned Charles I to the scaffold.

When Charles II came to the throne and endeavored to avenge his father's death, Goffe had fled to New England and gone into hiding near the village of Hadley.

THE DEFENSE OF HADLEY

An Incident of King Philip's War

WITH THE COMING OF WINTER, 1675, KING PHILIP RECALLED HIS WARRIORS FROM ATTACKING THE NEW ENGLAND TOWNS, AND WITH HIS SCALPS AND CAPTIVES HE ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN WINTER QUARTERS AT A FORT OF HIS ALLIES, THE NARRAGANSETTS.

IN THE MEANWHILE EVERY MAN IN NEW ENGLAND HAD TAKEN UP ARMS TO RID THAT REGION OF THE INDIAN PERIL—A LARGE FORCE WAS RAISED OF MEN FROM MASSACHUSETTS, PLYMOUTH AND CONNECTICUT, AND, WHEN KING PHILIP'S HIDING PLACE BECAME KNOWN, WAS SENT TO CRUSH HIM. ———.

IN DECEMBER, 1675, UNDER COVER OF A SNOW STORM THE ARMY OF COLONISTS SURROUNDED THE RUDE FORT AND EAGER FOR REVENGE ATTACKED THE SURPRISED RED MEN. IN THE FIERCE FIGHTING MORE THAN A THOUSAND INDIANS FELL, AND THE POWER OF KING PHILIP WAS BROKEN.

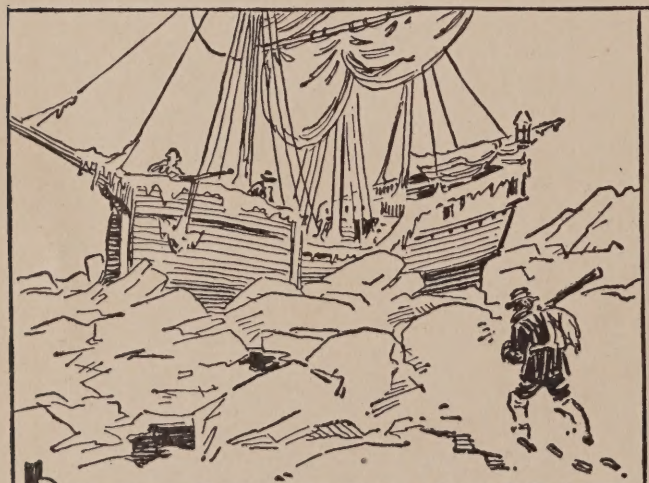
KING PHILIP ESCAPED THE MASSACRE AND FLED FOR SAFETY TO MOUNT HOPE, IN RHODE ISLAND. HE WAS PURSUED AND LATER MET HIS DEATH AT THE HANDS OF A FRIENDLY INDIAN IN THE PARTY OF CAPTAIN BEN CHURCH OF PLYMOUTH.

RUNNING DOWN KING PHILIP

KING PHILIP'S resistance was gradually beaten down by the superior numbers and resources of the white men and by personal losses. At the capture of the Narragansett fort, Philip's wife and son were taken prisoners and, with many other captives, sold as slaves to planters in the West Indies.

THE HISTORY OF NEW YORK BEGAN IN THE FALL OF 1609, WHEN HENRY HUDSON, AN ENGLISH SEA-CAPTAIN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY, SAILED INTO THE HUDSON RIVER SEEKING A PASSAGE BY WATER TO INDIA.

IN A SMALL VESSEL, THE "HALF-MOON" AND WITH A CREW OF TWENTY MEN, HE SAILED UP THE RIVER AS FAR AS THE SITE OF ALBANY, TRADING WITH THE INDIANS, BUT FAILED TO FIND A WATER-WAY THAT LED TO THE PACIFIC.



DISAPPOINTED IN HIS SEARCH HUDSON RETURNED TO EUROPE BUT CAME TO AMERICA AGAIN IN 1610, SAILING UNDER THE ENGLISH FLAG.

THIS TIME HE SAILED FAR NORTH, ROUNDED LABRADOR AND DISCOVERED THE VAST BAY THAT BEARS HIS NAME. HERE HIS SHIP WAS CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

IN THE SPRING WHEN THE ICE PACK BROKE UP, THE SAILORS WANTED TO TURN BACK BUT HUDSON WAS DETERMINED TO SAIL WESTWARD. GOADED BY THEIR FEARS THE SAILORS SEIZED THE SHIP, TURNED HUDSON ADRIFT IN A SMALL BOAT AND LEFT HIM TO PERISH.

HENRY HUDSON

THE Hudson River was originally called "The River of Mountains." As Henry Hudson sailed up the mighty river which bears his name he was delighted with the scenery along the banks and later said, "It is as beautiful a land as the foot of man ever trod upon."

IN 1618 THE DUTCH RETURNED TO THE HUDSON RIVER, EXPLORED THE REGION AND GAVE IT THE NAME OF NEW NETHERLAND.
THEY WERE ATTRACTED BY THE PROSPECT OF TRADING FOR FURS WITH THE INDIANS.
IN SEARCH OF FURS THEY WENT UP THE RIVER AS FAR AS ALBANY, WHERE THEY BUILT A STRONG FORT.
DUTCH FORT (ALBANY-1623)
CONNECTICUT RIVER
CONNECTICUT (ENGLISH)
NEW NETHERLAND (NEW YORK)
HUDSON RIVER
NEW HAVEN (ENGLISH)
MANHATTAN ISLAND (DUTCH)
LONG ISLAND
A TRADING POST SPRANG UP ON MANHATTAN ISLAND, AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, WHICH WAS YEARS LATER TO BECOME THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SOON THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY WAS FORMED IN HOLLAND AND IN 1623 THE FIRST COMPANY OF COLONISTS, NUMBERING THIRTY FAMILIES, CAME OVER WITH CORNELIUS MAY AS THEIR FIRST GOVERNOR.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
LATER, MAY WAS REPLACED BY PETER MINUIT (1626) WHO PURCHASED THE ENTIRE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN FROM THE INDIANS FOR TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS WORTH OF BEADS, TRINKETS AND KNIVES.

FOUNDING OF NEW NETHERLAND

FORT NASSAU was built near the site of Albany because the location was admirable for carrying on the fur trade with the Iroquois. The building of another post on Manhattan Island near the mouth of the river gave the Dutch control of this important water lane.

AFTER PETER MINUIT HAD BOUGHT THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN FROM THE INDIANS, THE LITTLE DUTCH TRADING POST SOON BECAME A FLOURISHING TOWN AND WAS NAMED NEW AMSTERDAM. THERE WAS A FORT, A CHURCH, THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, A MILL AND THIRTY OR MORE HOMES.

FUR TRADING WAS THE CHIEF INDUSTRY OF THE EARLY DUTCH SETTLERS — LATER THEY CUT TIMBER FOR EXPORT, BUILT SHIPS, AND IN THESE VESSELS CARRIED ON A BRISK TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

THE POPULATION OF NEW AMSTERDAM GREW SLOWLY. — THERE WAS BUT LITTLE IMMIGRATION FROM HOLLAND AS THE DUTCH WERE A CONTENTED PEOPLE WHO PREFERRED TO REMAIN AT HOME. AS AN INDUCEMENT TO PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY OFFERED A LARGE-

TRACT OF LAND TO EACH MAN WHO WOULD BRING OVER 50 COLONISTS TO SETTLE ON HIS GRANT. THESE LAND-OWNERS WERE CALLED PATROONS AND BECAME VERY RICH, HAVING GREAT POWER OVER THEIR ESTATES AND TENANTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM

THE original intention of the Dutch was not to plant colonies in the New World but to trade with the Indians. It was not until 1621 that the privilege of importing settlers was granted (to the Dutch West India Company).

IN 1632 PETER MINUIT WAS SUCCEEDED AS GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM BY WOUTER VAN TWILLER. MINUIT CAME TO AMERICA IN 1638 WITH A BOATLOAD OF SWEDISH SETTLERS AND FOUNDED THE TOWN OF CHRISTINA (NEAR WILMINGTON) ON DELAWARE BAY.

THE NEXT DUTCH GOVERNOR WAS WOUTER VAN TWILLER WHO WAS MORE INTERESTED IN MAKING A FORTUNE FOR HIMSELF THAN IN LOOKING AFTER THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY. HE WAS VIOLENTLY OPPOSED BY THE DUTCH SETTLERS OF NEW NETHERLAND.

VAN TWILLER WAS FOLLOWED BY GOVERNOR KIEFT, A HOT-TEMPERED DUTCHMAN WHO WAS CALLED "WILLIAM THE TESTY"— HIS TERM OF OFFICE WAS MARKED BY MUCH TROUBLE AND CONFUSION. HE AROUSED THE HATRED OF THE INDIANS AND QUARRELED WITH THE ENGLISH ON THE CONNECTICUT.

WHEN THE INDIANS ATTACKED THE DUTCH POSTS, GOVERNOR KIEFT HIRED CAPTAIN UNDERHILL OF NEW ENGLAND TO RAISE A FORCE AND MARCH AGAINST THEM. —— • UNDERHILL WITH ONLY 150 MEN SURPRISED AND WIPED OUT THE VILLAGE OF THE INDIANS AND KILLED 500 REDSKINS.

EARLY DUTCH GOVERNORS

INEFFICIENCY and indifference to the welfare of the colonists on the part of the early Dutch governors was, in part, responsible for the slow growth of New Netherland. During the war with the Indians a stockade was built across the lower end of the island; Wall Street of modern New York City marks the spot and perpetuates the memory of that palisade.

PETER STUYVESANT WAS THE LAST DUTCH GOVERNOR OF NEW NETHERLAND (1647)—HE WAS FEARLESS AND EFFICIENT BUT ALSO HARSH AND TYRANNICAL.

HAVING LOST A LEG IN THE WARS HE WAS NICK-NAMED "OLD SILVER LEG."

STUYVESANT MADE STRICT LAWS FOR THE COLONY AND TRIED TO LEVY TAXES WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE.

HE DENIED THE RIGHT OF THE COLONISTS TO HAVE A SAY IN THE GOVERNMENT AND REFUSED TO LISTEN TO THEIR PROTESTS.

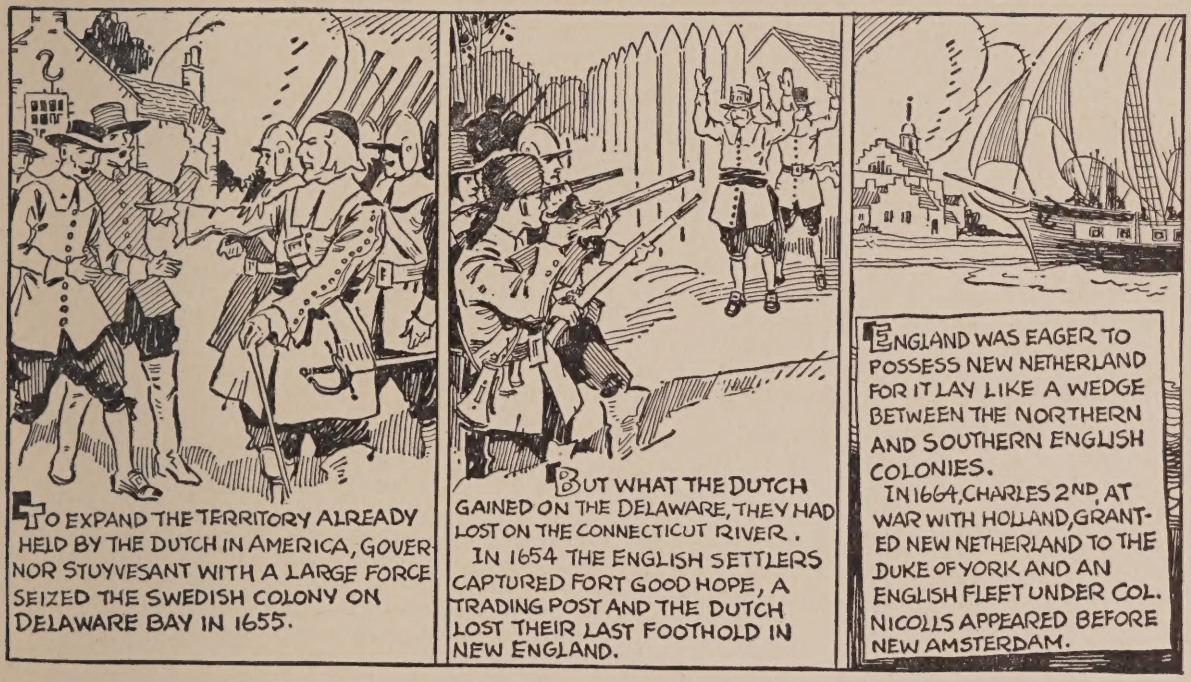
IN 1649 THE BURGHERS OF NEW AMSTERDAM SENT A PETITION TO HOLLAND, ASKING FOR A MORE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT, THAT RESULTED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF A COUNCIL OF NINE CITIZENS TO ADVISE THE GOVERNOR, MUCH TO STUYVESANT'S DISGUST.

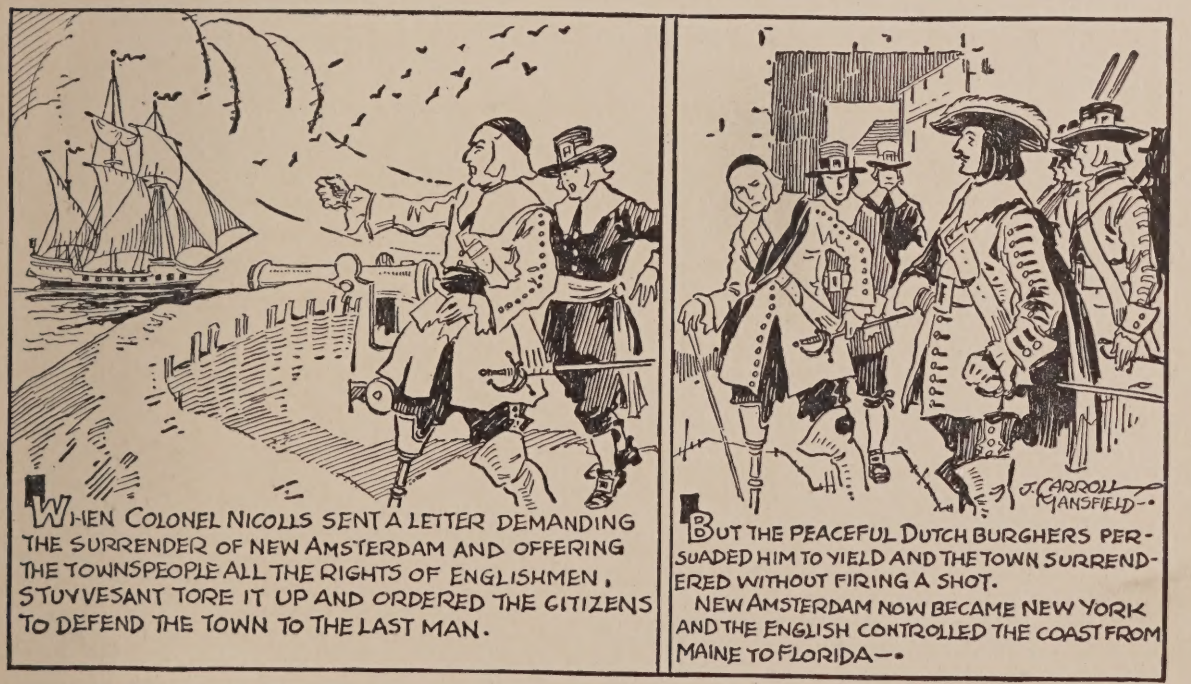
THE OLD GOVERNOR WAS A RELIGIOUS BIGOT AND ALL THOSE WHO DID NOT WORSHIP AS HE DID WERE CRUELLY PERSECUTED.

IN SPITE OF THIS, MANY SETTLERS OF OTHER BELIEFS CAME TO NEW AMSTERDAM.

PETER STUYVESANT

IN his religious bigotry, Stuyvesant heaped persecution upon those of other faiths. On one occasion the governor issued a proclamation forbidding public worship of all beliefs other than the Reformed Dutch Church. He was particularly severe with Quakers and had many of them flogged for slight violations of his religious edict.


TO EXPAND THE TERRITORY ALREADY HELD BY THE DUTCH IN AMERICA, GOVERNOR STUYVESANT WITH A LARGE FORCE SEIZED THE SWEDISH COLONY ON DELAWARE BAY IN 1655.
BUT WHAT THE DUTCH GAINED ON THE DELAWARE, THEY HAD LOST ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.
IN 1654 THE ENGLISH SETTLERS CAPTURED FORT GOOD HOPE, A TRADING POST AND THE DUTCH LOST THEIR LAST FOOTHOLD IN NEW ENGLAND.
ENGLAND WAS EAGER TO POSSESS NEW NETHERLAND FOR IT LAY LIKE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ENGLISH COLONIES.
IN 1664, CHARLES 2ND, AT WAR WITH HOLLAND, GRANTED NEW NETHERLAND TO THE DUKE OF YORK AND AN ENGLISH FLEET UNDER COL. NICOLLS APPEARED BEFORE NEW AMSTERDAM.


WHEN COLONEL NICOLLS SENT A LETTER DEMANDING THE SURRENDER OF NEW AMSTERDAM AND OFFERING THE TOWNSPEOPLE ALL THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN, STUYVESANT TORE IT UP AND ORDERED THE CITIZENS TO DEFEND THE TOWN TO THE LAST MAN.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
BUT THE PEACEFUL DUTCH BURGHERS PERSUADED HIM TO YIELD AND THE TOWN SURRENDERED WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.
NEW AMSTERDAM NOW BECAME NEW YORK AND THE ENGLISH CONTROLLED THE COAST FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA—•

FALL OF NEW NETHERLAND

IT must be said for the Dutch burghers of New Amsterdam that they did not lack the fighting spirit, but they had tired of Stuyvesant's autocratic rule and were, perhaps, only too willing to change from it to the more liberal terms offered by the English.

PETER STUYVESANT TEARING UP THE DEMAND OF THE ENGLISH AUGUST 27, 1664

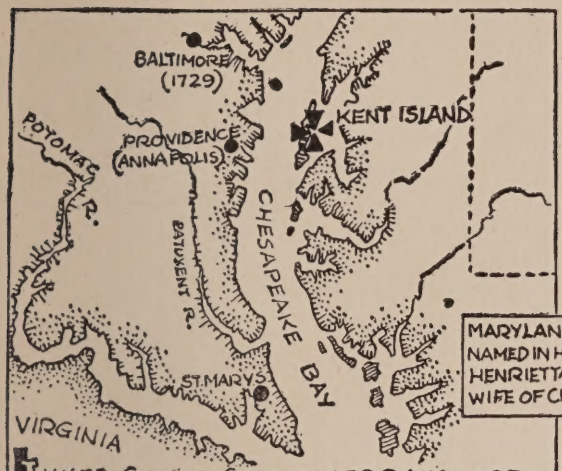
THE English resented the settlement of the Dutch in America, as the colony of New Netherland lay within the original grants of both Virginia and New England. In 1664 Charles II granted the region held by the Dutch to his brother, the Duke of York who sent Colonel Richard Nicolls, groom of the royal bedchamber, with three ships and five hundred men to seize the province and set himself up as deputy-governor.

At the same time the colonists of New England armed themselves to assist the royal troops.

When the British arrived before New Amsterdam Governor Peter Stuyvesant prepared to resist the attack and tore up Nicolls' summons to surrender the town. However, the peace-loving burghers of New Amsterdam refused to fight and yielded up the town to the British much to the irate Dutch governor's chagrin.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

PETER STUYVESANT TEARS UP THE ENGLISH SUMMONS TO SURRENDER NEW AMSTERDAM



IN 1632, GEORGE CALVERT, LORD BALTIMORE, RECEIVED FROM THE KING A GRANT OF LAND LYING NORTH OF THE POTOMAC RIVER AS A PROPRIETARY PROVINCE — IT HAD ONCE BEEN A PART OF VIRGINIA BEFORE THAT COLONY'S CHARTER HAD BEEN ANNULLED. — GEORGE CALVERT DIED BEFORE COLONIZATION BEGAN AND WAS SUCCEEDED AS LORD BALTIMORE BY HIS SON CECILIUS.

IN 1634 LEONARD CALVERT, A BROTHER OF CECILIUS, SAILED INTO THE CHESAPEAKE BAY, BRINGING TWENTY CAVALIERS AND TWO HUNDRED LABORERS TO FOUND THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

HE LANDED ON THE SHORE OF A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF THE POTOMAC NEAR ITS MOUTH.

CALVERT PURCHASED A TOWN SITE FROM THE NEIGHBORING INDIANS, GIVING THEM CLOTH, AXES AND KNIVES IN EXCHANGE FOR THE LAND, AND A SETTLEMENT WAS BUILT AND NAMED ST. MARY'S.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED WITH THE INDIANS, MANY OF WHOM WERE CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY.

THERE WAS NO "STARVING TIME" IN MARYLAND. GOVERNOR LEONARD CALVERT GAVE EACH COLONIST A PLOT OF LAND AND SOON ST. MARY'S WAS SURROUNDED BY WELL-KEPT LITTLE FARMS. THERE WAS AN ABUNDANCE OF CORN FOR FOOD AND TOBACCO FOR EXPORT.

THE FOUNDING OF MARYLAND

THE charter given by Charles I to Baltimore granted "the most ample rights ever conferred by a sovereign of England." The "Proprietor" was given the privilege of granting manors, levying taxes, establishing courts of justice, fighting to defend his colony, and with the assent of the freemen to enact any laws that did not conflict with those of England.

MARYLAND WAS FOUNDED BY LORD BALTIMORE AS A HAVEN OF REFUGE FOR HIS CATHOLIC BRETHREN WHO WERE PERSECUTED IN ENGLAND, BUT HE ALSO INVITED SETTLERS OF OTHER RELIGIONS TO COME TO HIS PROVINCE ASSURING THEM OF ABSOLUTE RELIGIOUS LIBERTY — FOR A LONG TIME CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS LIVED TOGETHER IN HARMONY.

IT HAD BEEN THE INTENTION OF LORD BALTIMORE TO STAY IN ENGLAND AND MAKE LAWS FOR THE PROVINCE, TO BE ENFORCED BY HIS BROTHER, GOV. LEONARD CALVERT.

THE MARYLAND COLONISTS, HOWEVER, SHOWED A DESIRE TO GOVERN THEMSELVES, AND BALTIMORE WISELY PERMITTED THEM TO HAVE AN ASSEMBLY WITH THE POWER TO MAKE THEIR OWN LAWS.

THE VIRGINIANS RESENTED THE PLANTING OF A NEW COLONY ON LAND THAT HAD ONCE BELONGED TO THEM AND BEGAN TO MAKE TROUBLE.

A VIRGINIAN NAMED CLAIBORNE HAD A TRADING POST ON KENT ISLAND IN MARYLAND WATERS AND WHEN GOVERNOR CALVERT ASKED THAT HE SUBMIT TO THE AUTHORITY OF MARYLAND, CLAIBORNE SWORE TO FIGHT FOR HIS RIGHTS.

HEARING THAT CLAIBORNE WAS INCITING THE INDIANS TO ATTACK THE MARYLAND SETTLEMENTS, THE MARYLANDERS SEIZED ONE OF HIS BOATS AND SOLD THE CARGO OF FURS - THIS ACT BROUGHT ON "CLAIBORNE'S WAR"

EARLY HAPPENINGS IN MARYLAND

TOBACCO was the chief export of Maryland. The need for a port from which to ship this staple led to the founding of Baltimore on the Patapsco River in 1729.

IN 1649 THE FAMOUS TOLERATION ACT, GRANTING LIBERTY AND PROTECTION TO CHRISTIANS OF ALL FAITHS, WAS PASSED IN MARYLAND.

BY THIS TIME THE PROTESTANTS OUTNUMBERED THE CATHOLICS IN THE COLONY, DUE TO THE STEADY STREAM OF EMIGRANTS FROM VIRGINIA, AND THE TOLERATION ACT WAS A WISE MOVE ON THE PART OF LORD BALTIMORE.

IN 1651 PARLIAMENT, THEN CONTROLLED BY OLIVER CROMWELL, SENT A COMMISSION TO SUBDUE THOSE COLONIES THAT HAD REMAINED LOYAL TO KING CHARLES I. — ONE OF THESE COMMISSIONERS WAS CLAIBORNE, BALTIMORE'S OLD ENEMY, WHO AT ONCE DEPOSED GOVERNOR STONE, DISFRANCHISED THE CATHOLICS AND LIMITED THE POWER OF LORD BALTIMORE.

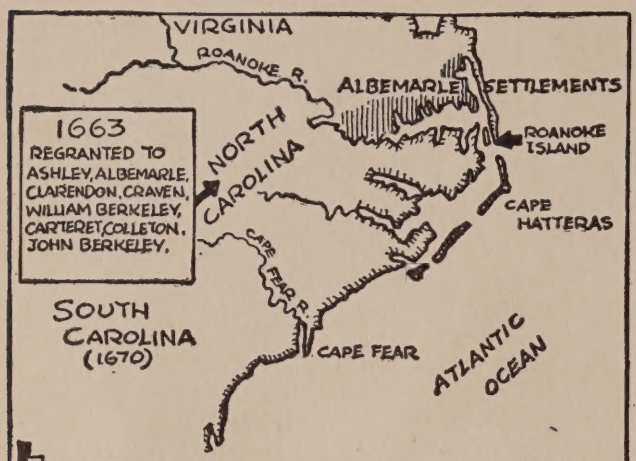
A NEW MARYLAND ASSEMBLY WAS FORMED, COMPOSED LARGELY OF PURITANS AND THE VIRGINIANS THOUGHT THEY SAW A CHANCE TO REGAIN THE PROVINCE AS A PART OF THEIR OWN COLONY.

STONE, THE DEPOSED GOVERNOR, TOOK UP ARMS AGAINST THE PURITANS BUT WAS BADLY DEFEATED AT PROVIDENCE (ANNAPOLIS) IN 1655.

THE VIRGINIANS SENT A PETITION TO THE PURITAN GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND ASKING THAT MARYLAND BE GIVEN TO VIRGINIA, BUT THIS WAS DENIED, AND IN 1657 LORD BALTIMORE'S POWER WAS RESTORED TO HIM AND THE TOLERATION ACT APPROVED. — MARYLAND REMAINED A PROPRIETARY COLONY UNTIL THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

PURITANS VS. ROYALISTS

AS a result of further religious turmoil in Maryland, the king, in 1692, took the government of the province in his own hands, and the assembly established the Church of England in the colony. Later (1715) when the Baltimores had become Protestants Maryland was given back to the Calverts, who ruled the province until the war for independence.



IN 1629 WHEN CHARLES I GAVE MARYLAND TO LORD BALTIMORE, HE ALSO GRANTED SIR ROBERT HEATH, A TRACT OF LAND, ONCE PART OF THE ORIGINAL VIRGINIA GRANT, AS A PROPRIETARY PROVINCE—THIS REGION WAS NAMED CAROLANA (LATER CAROLINA)—AS HEATH MADE NO EFFORT TO DEVELOP THE LAND, THE KING IN 1663 RE-GRANTED IT TO EIGHT NOBLEMEN WHO PLANNED TO MAKE CAROLINA A FEUDAL STATE, RULED BY THE NOBILITY.

BUT THE PROPRIETORS' PLANS CAME TO NAUGHT FOR THE EMIGRANTS WHO CAME FROM VIRGINIA WERE SEEKING THE ROUGH FREEDOM OF FRONTIER LIFE AND HAD NO TOLERANCE FOR ARISTOCRATIC IDEAS.

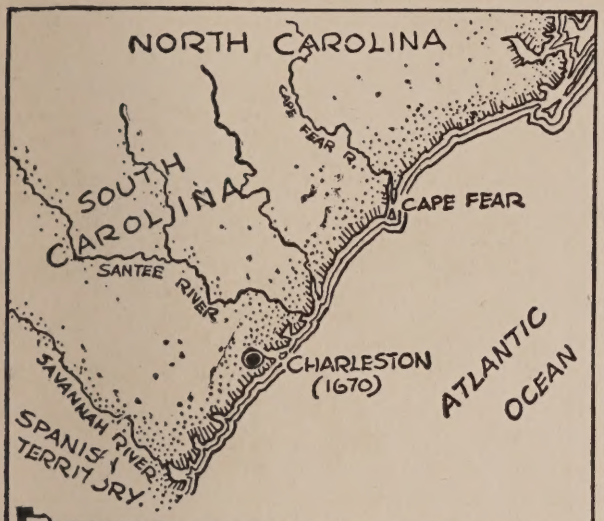
THESE EARLY COLONISTS SETTLED ON THE NORTH SHORE OF ALBEMARLE SOUND, BOUGHT LAND FROM THE INDIANS, AND LIVED IN THEIR OWN WAY, REFUSING TO BE RULED BY CHURCH OR STATE.

IN 1665 THE PROPRIETORS GRANTED AN ASSEMBLY TO THE COUNTY OF ALBEMARLE GIVING THE SETTLERS THE RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE ALBEMARLE SETTLEMENTS SPREAD STEADILY TO THE SOUTH AND BY 1690 THE REGION EXTENDING BEYOND ALBEMARLE SOUND WAS KNOWN AS NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ALBERMARLE SETTLEMENTS

IN 1699 the Proprietors of Carolina adopted a peculiar constitution, known as the "Grand Model." It was prepared by the English philosopher Locke. It was patterned somewhat after the old Feudal system, and divided the population into distinct castes. The blacks were to be the slaves, poor white farm laborers, "serfs," a separate caste for untitled landowners and above all a hereditary nobility. After 20 years of failure the plan was abandoned.



THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA BEGAN WITH THE FOUNDING OF CHARLESTON IN 1670 BY A COMPANY OF SETTLERS LED BY WILLIAM SAYLE
THE COLONY FLOURISHED FROM THE START

WITHIN TEN YEARS MANY FRENCH HUGUENOT EMIGRANTS CAME TO SWELL THE NUMBER OF SETTLERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
THE MAJORITY OF THESE NEWCOMERS PLANTED SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE SANTEE RIVER

THE FERTILE LOWLANDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA WERE FOUND TO BE IDEAL FOR THE CULTIVATION OF RICE AND INDIGO AND THESE PRODUCTS BECAME AS VALUABLE TO THE COLONY AS TOBACCO IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. — THE IMPORTATION OF NEGRO SLAVES SOLVED THE LABOR PROBLEM FOR THE PLANTERS.

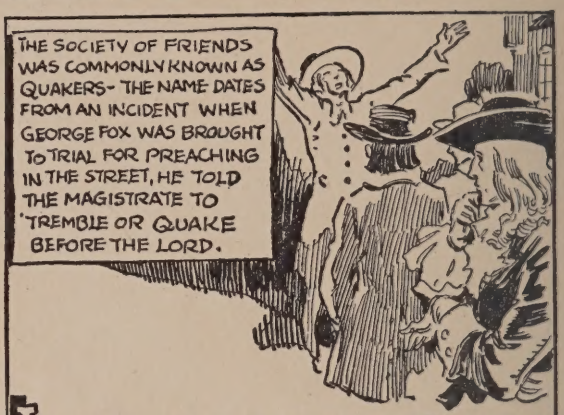
THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS BECAME WEALTHY THROUGH THE GROWTH OF THE RICE AND INDIGO TRADE. THE PLANTERS BECAME ARISTOCRATIC IN THEIR TASTES AND CHARLESTON A CENTER OF LUXURY AND ELEGANCE.

THE FOUNDING OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN 1670 some English colonists settled on the west bank of the Ashley River. In 1672 they built the town of Charleston. That same year negro slaves were brought into the colony from the Barbadoes. The demand for slave labor became so great that before long the blacks outnumbered the whites.

THE STORY OF PENNSYLVANIA BEGINS WITH THAT OF ITS FOUNDER, WILLIAM PENN.

PENN WAS THE SON OF AN ADMIRAL IN THE ENGLISH NAVY WHO STOOD HIGH IN THE FAVOR OF THE KING AND THE DUKE OF YORK.


THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS WAS COMMONLY KNOWN AS QUAKERS- THE NAME DATES FROM AN INCIDENT WHEN GEORGE FOX WAS BROUGHT TO TRIAL FOR PREACHING IN THE STREET, HE TOLD THE MAGISTRATE TO 'TREMBLE OR QUAKE BEFORE THE LORD.

IN 1660 WHILE STUDYING AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY, YOUNG PENN HEARD GEORGE FOX, A QUAKER, PREACH AND WAS CONVERTED TO HIS BELIEFS.

THE QUAKERS BELIEVED IN DRESSING PLAINLY AND SPEAKING HONESTLY. THEY AVOIDED ANY SHOW OF PRIDE AND WOULD NOT QUARREL OR EVEN TAKE UP ARMS IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE.

FOR HOLDING QUAKER MEETINGS AT OXFORD, PENN WAS EXPELLED FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

ADMIRAL PENN, BEING A WARLIKE MAN BECAME VERY ANGRY WITH HIS SON FOR ADOPTING THE PEACEFUL DOCTRINES OF THE QUAKERS AND DROVE HIM FROM THE HOUSE.

LATER, SEEING THAT WILLIAM WAS SINCERE IN HIS BELIEFS ADMIRAL PENN FORGAVE HIM.

WILLIAM PENN NOW DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE INTERESTS OF THE QUAKER RELIGION, AND AS THE QUAKERS WERE PERSECUTED AT THAT TIME HE WAS SENT TO PRISON MORE THAN ONCE FOR HIS TEACHINGS.

WILLIAM PENN

THE Quakers believed that courtly manners were a display of vanity, and declined to doff their hats, even to the king. On one occasion when Penn was given an audience by King Charles II the monarch took off his hat. "Why dost thou remove thy hat, Friend Charles?" asked Penn. "Because," answered the King, "where I am, it is the custom for only one to remain covered."

IN 1680, AFTER THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER, WILLIAM PENN WENT TO KING CHARLES TO COLLECT A DEBT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS WHICH THE KING HAD OWED TO ADMIRAL PENN.

PENN ASKED FOR A TRACT OF LAND IN AMERICA IN PAYMENT OF THE DEBT AND THE KING, DELIGHTED TO GET OFF SO CHEAPLY, GLADLY GAVE HIM A CHARTER.

THE REGION GRANTED TO PENN LAY NORTH OF MARYLAND AND WEST OF THE DELAWARE RIVER. SEVERAL QUAKER SETTLEMENTS HAD ALREADY BEEN FOUNDED IN WHAT IS NOW NEW JERSEY, AND IT WAS PENN'S IDEA TO PLANT A COLONY WHERE ALL QUAKERS COULD LIVE IN PEACE AND FREEDOM.

HAVING RECEIVED THE POWER FROM THE KING TO DEVISE A GOVERNMENT FOR HIS COLONY, PENN MADE LIBERAL CONCESSIONS TO THE DUTCH AND SWEDISH SETTLERS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN THE REGION AND OFFERED ATTRACTIVE INDUCEMENTS TO QUAKERS EVERYWHERE TO COME TO PENNSYLVANIA TO SETTLE.

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND PERSONS, MOSTLY QUAKERS, EMIGRATED TO THE NEW COLONY.

PENN, HIMSELF, CAME TO AMERICA IN 1682 AND WAS CORDIALLY WELCOMED BY THE SETTLERS. THAT SAME YEAR HE HAD RECEIVED ANOTHER GRANT, FROM THE DUKE OF YORK, TO WHAT IS NOW DELAWARE, AND HIS FIRST STOP WAS MADE AT THE NEWCASTLE SETTLEMENT.

FOUNDING OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENN'S desire was to keep Philadelphia a "wholesome, green country town" and with this idea in mind, the houses were built at some distance apart and surrounded by lawns and gardens.

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA - 1699.

WILLIAM PENN BUILT HIS CHIEF TOWN WHERE THE SCHUYLKILL FLOWS INTO THE DELAWARE AND CALLED IT PHILADELPHIA, A GREEK WORD MEANING "THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE."

THE STREETS WERE BROAD AND LINED WITH COMFORTABLE HOMES SET WIDE APART. MANY OF THE HOUSES WERE BUILT OF RED BRICKS.

THE INDIANS BECAME TRUE FRIENDS OF THE SETTLERS THROUGH PENN'S KINDNESS TO THEM. HE PAID THEM FOR ALL THE LAND HE ACQUIRED AND AS A RESULT OF A GREAT TREATY HELD AT SHACKAMAXON IN 1683 THERE WAS A CONTINUOUS PEACE ———— .

PENN MADE WISE LAWS FOR HIS COLONY WHICH HE SUBMITTED TO A COUNCIL OF FREE MEN FOR APPROVAL. — A FEW FEATURES OF PENN'S "FRAME OF GOVERNMENT" WERE — RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR ALL, ANY CHRISTIAN COULD HOLD OFFICE, EVERY TAX-PAYER COULD VOTE, AND COLONISTS WERE NOT REQUIRED TO TAKE OATH IN COURT. ————

PENN RETURNED TO ENGLAND IN 1701 AND NEVER CAME AGAIN TO AMERICA.

HE LEFT PENNSYLVANIA PROSPERING AND THE COLONISTS CONTENTED, SAFE FROM INDIAN ALARMS, AND AT PEACE WITH ONE ANOTHER.

EARLY DAYS IN PENNSYLVANIA

ONE of the measures taken by the first assembly was to incorporate the Lower Counties (on the Delaware) with Pennsylvania. The inhabitants of this section wished to separate and early in the following century these counties became the colony of Delaware, which continued for a time to be ruled by a governor chosen by Penn.

IN 1664 WHEN THE DUKE OF YORK WAS GRANTED NEW NETHERLAND BY THE KING, HE GAVE THE PART NOW KNOWN AS NEW JERSEY TO SIR GEORGE CARTERET AND LORD BERKELEY.

PHILIP CARTERET, A NEPHEW OF SIR GEORGE, CAME TO EAST JERSEY IN 1665 AND FOUNDED ELIZABETHTOWN. CARTERET AT ONCE ORGANIZED A GOVERNMENT, IN SPITE OF THE PROTESTS OF ANDROS, THE DUKE'S AGENT, THAT THE TITLE WAS ONLY FOR THE LAND.

LATER, ANDROS BROUGHT CARTERET TO TRIAL FOR PRESUMING TO SET UP HIS OWN GOVERNMENT — THE COURT DECIDED IN CARTERET'S FAVOR AND HE WAS RE-INSTATED AS GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY BY THE DUKE.

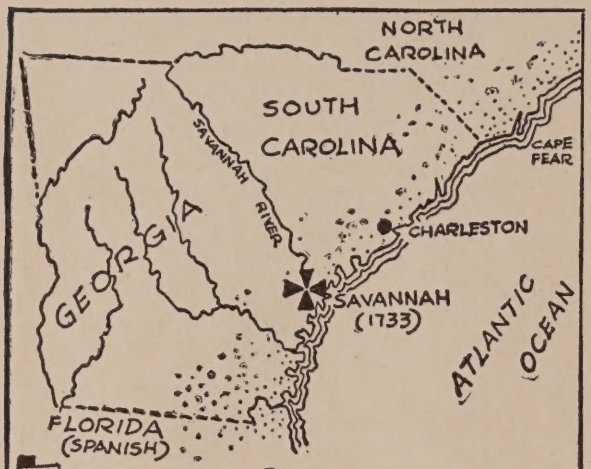
NEW JERSEY WAS NAMED FOR THE ISLAND OF JERSEY WHICH SIR GEORGE CARTERET HAD DEFENDED IN THE PURITAN WARS.

MANY EMIGRANTS CAME TO SETTLE IN NEW JERSEY AND IT BECAME A THRIVING COLONY. AFTER A FEW YEARS BOTH CARTERET AND BERKELEY SOLD THEIR GRANTS TO QUAKERS.

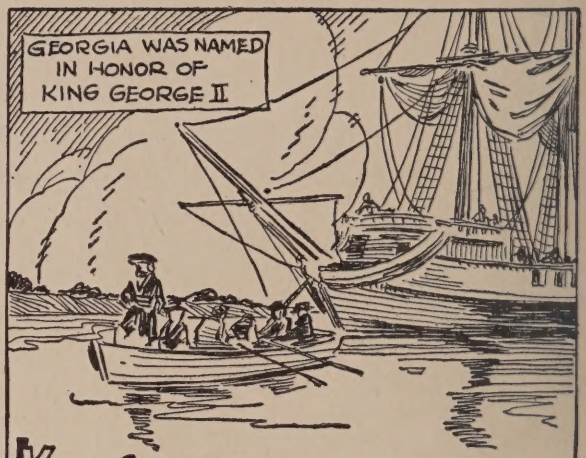
FOUNDING OF NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY was the first English province, with the exception of Maryland, to have a definite boundary on the west. In this case it was the Delaware River.

Elizabethtown (1665) was named in honor of Elizabeth, the wife of Sir George Carteret.



THE FOUNDER OF GEORGIA WAS GENERAL JAMES OGLETHORPE, WHOSE SYMPATHY FOR THE UNFORTUNATE DEBTORS CONFINED IN PRISONS IN ENGLAND LED HIM TO PROPOSE A PLAN OF FOUNDING A COLONY FOR THEM IN AMERICA, WHERE THEY MIGHT START LIFE ANEW.



KING GEORGE II THOUGHT IT WOULD BE WISE TO PLANT SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN THE PROSPEROUS COLONY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE SPANIARDS, AND IN 1732 CHARTERED THE "GEORGIA TRUSTEES" TO SETTLE IN THE REGION BETWEEN THE SAVANNAH RIVER AND FLORIDA. OGLETHORPE WAS APPOINTED GOVERNOR AND CAME TO AMERICA IN 1733 WITH THE FIRST SETTLERS.

ONE OF GOVERNOR OGLETHORPE'S FIRST ACTS WAS TO MAKE A TREATY WITH THE CREEK INDIANS WHICH INSURED A LASTING PEACE.

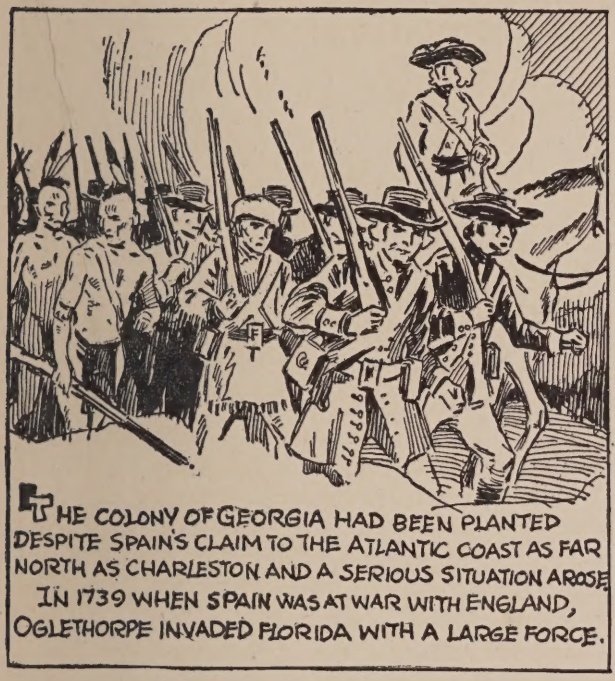
LATER MANY EMIGRANTS CAME FROM SCOTLAND AND GERMANY TO SETTLE IN GEORGIA.— ONLY A FEW WERE DEBTORS.

THE IDEA OF MAKING GEORGIA A MILITARY OUTPOST WAS CARRIED OUT.— FORTS WERE BUILT AND THE COLONISTS OBLIGED TO RENDER MILITARY SERVICE.

NO SETTLER COULD HAVE SLAVES AND ALL WERE REQUIRED TO LABOR.

THE FOUNDING OF GEORGIA

THE founders of the province of Georgia are to be admired for the unselfishness of their motives. However, their parental attitude toward the colonists somewhat retarded the growth of the province. The colonists could not vote, which prevented necessary local reforms. Slave labor was barred although slavery was permitted in the other colonies; and a law prohibiting the liquor trade stopped extensive trading with the West Indies, whose greatest export was rum.



THE COLONY OF GEORGIA HAD BEEN PLANTED DESPITE SPAIN'S CLAIM TO THE ATLANTIC COAST AS FAR NORTH AS CHARLESTON AND A SERIOUS SITUATION AROSE. IN 1739 WHEN SPAIN WAS AT WAR WITH ENGLAND, OGLETHORPE INVADED FLORIDA WITH A LARGE FORCE.

THE ENGLISH ATTACKED ST. AUGUSTINE AND BESIEGED IT FOR FIVE WEEKS. FAILING TO CAPTURE THE TOWN, OGLETHORPE RETREATED TO GEORGIA.

IN 1742 OGLETHORPE, BY SUPERIOR STRATEGY, DEFEATED A LARGE SPANISH FORCE SENT TO ATTACK FREDERICA, A GEORGIAN BORDER POST. GEORGIA WAS NOT MOLESTED AFTER THAT, WHICH PROVED THE SUCCESS OF THE COLONY AS A MILITARY OUTPOST.

OGLETHORPE RETURNED TO ENGLAND IN 1743. WITHIN TEN YEARS GEORGIA BECAME A ROYAL PROVINCE, RULED BY A GOVERNOR, COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY. – THEN CAME LIBERAL CONCESSIONS, THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY, THE GROWTH OF TRADE IN INDIGO AND RICE AND GEORGIA PROSPERED.

GEORGIA FIGHTS THE SPANIARDS

IN 1736, to protect the southern frontier, the Georgia trustees sent over a band of Scotch Highlanders to build forts on the Altamaha River. One of these posts was Frederica, at the mouth of the river. In 1737 a fur trading post was built at Augusta on the Savannah River, which soon became a flourishing town.

THE FRENCH WERE THE ONLY SERIOUS COMPETITORS OF THE ENGLISH IN THE PLANTING OF SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

SINCE THEIR OWN ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST HAD FAILED AND BECAUSE THE ENGLISH HAD A FIRM FOOTHOLD THERE, THE FRENCH TURNED THEIR ATTENTION TO BUILDING AN INLAND EMPIRE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO VALLEYS.

THE SCENE OF FRENCH EXPLORATION IN AMERICA.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW FRANCE, AS THE REGION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY AND THE GREAT LAKES WAS CALLED, WAS SLOW.

THERE WAS NO AGRICULTURE AND THE ONLY SETTLEMENTS WERE WIDELY SCATTERED TRADING POSTS.

THE ONLY SETTLERS WERE FUR TRADERS WHO ROAMED THE FORESTS, LIVING THE WILD LIFE OF THE INDIANS.

THESE LAWLESS MEN WERE CALLED COUREURS DE BOIS.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN CANADA DATES FROM 1603 WHEN SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, A NAVIGATOR AND SCIENTIST, FIRST CAME TO THE ST. LAWRENCE. — WHILE VISITING AMONG THE FUR TRADERS HE BECAME INTERESTED IN COLONIZING THIS VAST TERRITORY.

THE GROWTH OF NEW FRANCE

WHILE the French at first spread over a greater region than the English, their power was not as firmly rooted. This was because in the early days the French who came to America were more interested in developing the fur trade than in planting permanent towns.

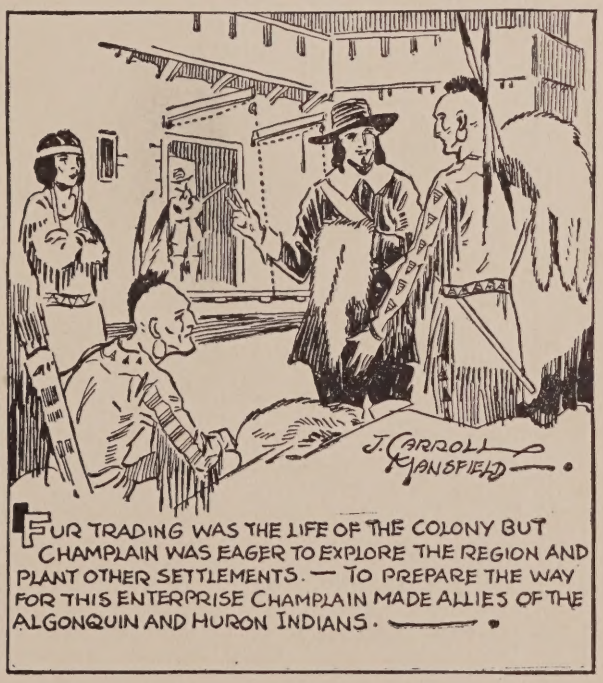
SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN MAY WELL BE CALLED THE "FATHER OF NEW FRANCE" FOR HIS UNTIRING EFFORTS TO FOUND A FRENCH DOMINION IN THE NEW WORLD.

IN 1604 HE MADE HIS SECOND VOYAGE TO AMERICA WITH DE MONTS WHO HAD A CHARTER TO PLANT A COLONY IN ACADIA IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE SETTLEMENTS MADE BY DE MONTS SURVIVED BUT THEIR FOUNDER BECAME DISCOURAGED AND RETURNED TO FRANCE.

CHAMPLAIN CAME AGAIN TO CANADA IN 1608, THIS TIME TO PLANT A SETTLEMENT ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—HE SELECTED QUEBEC, THE SITE OF THE OLD INDIAN VILLAGE OF STADACONE, AS THE BEST PLACE, AND SOON HIS MEN WERE BUSY ERECTING A FORT WHICH HE DESIGNED HIMSELF.

THE POST OF QUEBEC, WHEN COMPLETED, CONSISTED OF SEVERAL BUILDINGS ENCIRCLED BY A HIGH WALL, ON TOP OF WHICH WAS A LOOPHOLED GALLERY. THE ONLY ENTRANCE WAS GUARDED BY A DITCH OF WATER AND A DRAWBRIDGE.



FUR TRADING WAS THE LIFE OF THE COLONY BUT CHAMPLAIN WAS EAGER TO EXPLORE THE REGION AND PLANT OTHER SETTLEMENTS.—TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR THIS ENTERPRISE CHAMPLAIN MADE ALLIES OF THE ALGONQUIN AND HURON INDIANS.

CHAMPLAIN

IT was Champlain's idea to acquire Canada for France by making friends with the powerful Indian tribes that controlled the territory. This was accomplished by the French permitting the red men to roam the forests at will instead of driving them away as the English settlers did.

AFTER CHAMPLAIN HAD MADE AN ALLIANCE WITH THE ALGONQUINS, THEY URGED HIM TO JOIN THEM IN AN ATTACK ON THEIR OLD ENEMIES THE IROQUOIS. DESIRING TO PLEASE HIS ALLIES AND EAGER TO EXPLORE THE IROQUOIS REGION, CHAMPLAIN AGREED TO GO WITH THEM.

IN 1609 CHAMPLAIN AND TWO OTHER WHITE MEN JOINED A WAR PARTY OF ALGONQUINS AND SET OUT IN CANOES TO INVADE THE LAND OF THE IROQUOIS. THEY PADDLED UP THE RICHELIEU RIVER UNTIL THEY REACHED A BEAUTIFUL LAKE WHICH NOW HAS THE NAME OF CHAMPLAIN.

WHEN CHAMPLAIN AND HIS INDIAN ALLIES ENCOUNTERED THE FIERCE IROQUOIS ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE, HE COMMENCED HOSTILITIES BY SHOOTING DOWN THREE OF THE ENEMY.—THE IROQUOIS WERE TERRIFIED BY THE FIREARMS OF THE WHITE MAN AND FLED FOR THEIR LIVES.

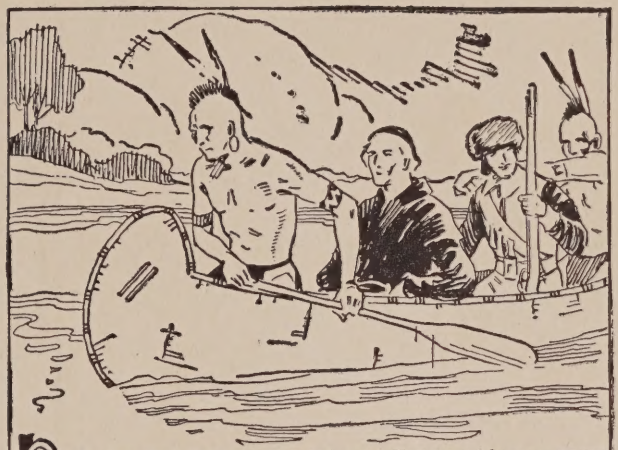
CHAMPLAIN'S VICTORY OVER THE IROQUOIS TURNED OUT TO BE A DISASTER TO THE FRENCH, FOR FROM THAT DAY THIS POWERFUL TRIBE BECAME A DEADLY ENEMY OF THE FRENCH, KEEPING THEM FROM SETTLING IN THE OHIO VALLEY AND LATER TAKING SIDES AGAINST THEM WITH THE ENGLISH.

CHAMPLAIN FIGHTS THE IROQUOIS

WHILE the Frenchman Champlain was frightening off the Indians of the Five Nations (the Iroquois) with the noise of his firearms, Henry Hudson was sailing in the "Half Moon" up the broad Hudson, the forerunner of the Dutch colonization of New Netherland.

THE FRENCH CATHOLIC PRIESTS OF THE ORDER OF JESUITS, PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

THEY CAME TO AMERICA AS MISSIONARIES AND FEARLESSLY RISKED THEIR LIVES TO CONVERT THE SAVAGE INDIANS.— THEY WERE ALSO INTREPID EXPLORERS, BEING THE FIRST WHITE MEN TO PENETRATE THE WILDERNESS BEYOND LAKE ERIE.



ONE OF THESE BRAVE PRIESTS WAS FATHER MARQUETTE WHO HEARING FROM WANDERING INDIANS OF THE "MICH SIPI" (BIG WATER), SET OUT WITH JOLIET, A FUR TRADER, TO EXPLORE IT. — THIS WAS IN 1673.

THEY PADDLED DOWN THE WISCONSIN RIVER UNTIL THEY CAME TO THE MISSISSIPPI, MAKING ROUGH CHARTS OF THE REGION, TO TAKE BACK TO COUNT FRONTENAC, THEN GOVERNOR OF NEW FRANCE.

FINALLY MARQUETTE AND JOLIET REACHED THE SPOT WHERE THE ARKANSAS RIVER FLOWS INTO THE MISSISSIPPI.— CONVINCED THAT THE MISSISSIPPI JOINED THE GULF OF MEXICO INSTEAD OF FLOWING INTO THE PACIFIC, AND AFRAID TO GO FURTHER SOUTH LEST THEY FALL INTO THE HANDS OF SPANIARDS, THEY DECIDED TO TURN BACK. ON THE WAY TO THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS, MARQUETTE FELL SICK.

IN THE FALL THE PARTY RETURNED TO GREEN BAY. BY THIS TIME FATHER MARQUETTE WAS TOO ILL TO TRAVEL, SO JOLIET LEFT HIM IN THE CARE OF FRIENDLY ILLINOIS INDIANS AND WENT ON ALONE TO TELL GOVERNOR FRONTENAC OF THEIR DISCOVERIES.

FATHER MARQUETTE SOON DIED AND WAS BURIED ON THE SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET

THE work of the French priests in New France is worthy of admiration. Taking their lives into their hands they braved the perils of the wilderness to carry Christianity to the Indians and many perished from attacks by hostile savages and disease. Their written reports were a source of information about Canada and stimulated the interest of the French in the New World.

ROBERT CAVALIER, THE SIEUR DE LA SALLE, WAS A FRENCH NOBLEMAN WHO SACRIFICED WEALTH AND A LIFE OF EASE AND PLEASURE THAT HE MIGHT BUILD A FRENCH EMPIRE IN THE FORESTS OF NORTH AMERICA. —• HIS PLAN WAS TO ORGANIZE THE FUR TRADE IN NEW FRANCE AND WITH THE PROFITS FINANCE EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS TO DEVELOP NEW REGIONS. ———— •

HIS PLAN MET WITH NO SUPPORT AND FACING FINANCIAL RUIN, LA SALLE SET OUT IN 1681 TO FOLLOW THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE SEA.

WITH FIFTY-FIVE FRENCHMEN AND INDIANS LA SALLE EMBARKED ON THE CHICAGO RIVER IN CANOES, PADDLED UP TO ITS SOURCE, PORTAGED TO THE ILLINOIS, DOWN WHICH HE FLOATED TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

LA SALLE HAD MANY HARDSHIPS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS TO FACE. THE INDIANS WERE HOSTILE AND MANY OF HIS MEN DESERTED HIM.

ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, HE HAD BUILT A RUDE FORT TO USE AS A BASE OF SUPPLIES AND CALLED IT FORT CREVECOEUR, WHICH MEANS "BROKEN HEART."

LATER ON, WHEN LA SALLE RETURNED TO THE FORT HE FOUND IT HAD BEEN ABANDONED BY HIS MEN.

ON APRIL 6, 1682, AFTER MANY HARDSHIPS, LA SALLE REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND LANDING ON THE SHORE CLAIMED THE RIVER AND ALL THE REGION FOR THE KING OF FRANCE.

HE NAMED THE COUNTRY LOUISIANA, AFTER KING LOUIS, AND PLANNED TO ESTABLISH A FRENCH COLONY.

LA SALLE

WITH La Salle was a priest named Father Hennepin. A short while before La Salle left Fort Crevecœur, Hennepin set out to explore the Illinois River. He passed the site of the city of St. Paul and in 1680 discovered the great Falls of St. Anthony, which today supply the water power for the flour mills of Minneapolis.

AFTER EXPLORING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER LA SALLE RETURNED TO FRANCE, WHERE HE GOT FROM KING LOUIS A PATENT GIVING HIM THE POWER TO DEVELOP THE VAST LOUISIANA REGION.

IN 1684 HE SAILED WITH FOUR SHIPS AND THREE HUNDRED SETTLERS TO PLANT A COLONY AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

LA SALLE'S COLONY WAS DOOMED TO DISASTER.

AFTER A STORMY VOYAGE, ON WHICH THE SUPPLY SHIP WAS WRECKED, THE LITTLE FLEET, FAR OFF ITS COURSE, CAST ANCHOR IN MATAGORDA BAY, ON THE COAST OF TEXAS.

LATER THE NAVIGATOR DESERTED, LEAVING BUT ONE SMALL SHIP BEHIND, AND LA SALLE WAS FORCED TO ERECT A SETTLEMENT ON THE SHORE. ——— •

LA SALLE BUILT A FORT AND ATTEMPTED TO RAISE CROPS BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS.

THE LITTLE SETTLEMENT FELL A PREY TO THE ATTACKS OF INDIANS AND DISEASE AND WITHIN A YEAR ALL BUT FORTY OF THE COLONISTS DIED. ——— •

IN 1688 LA SALLE SET OUT OVERLAND THROUGH SWAMPS AND JUNGLES TO REACH LOUISIANA.

WHILE ON THIS TOILSOME JOURNEY THE GREAT EXPLORER WAS TREACHEROUSLY SLAIN BY SOME OF HIS OWN MEN.— ALTHOUGH LA SALLE DID NOT LIVE TO SEE HIS DREAM REALIZED, LOUISIANA BECAME A GREAT PROVINCE —

LA SALLE'S ATTEMPT TO COLONIZE LOUISIANA

SPAIN had a prior claim to the Mississippi by virtue of its discovery by De Soto in 1541, and threatened all foreigners who should dare to enter it with death.

CHAMPLAIN DEFEATS THE IROQUOIS
JULY, 1609

HAMPLAIN, the "Father of New France," hoped to facilitate the expansion of French Dominion in the New World by making allies of the powerful tribe of Algonquins.

To win their friendship, the Frenchman joined them in an attack on the warlike Iroquios.

Encountering the enemy, Champlain made a tremendous impression upon his savage comrades by shooting down three of the Iroquois chieftains with his musket.

This act was a fatal mistake for it made the Iroquois implacable enemies of the French and revealed to the redskins the "death-dealing mystery" of the "white man's thunder."

CHAMPLAIN DEFEATS THE IROQUOIS

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VAST LOUISIANA PROVINCE, BEGUN BY LA SALLE, WAS CARRIED ON BY D'IBERVILLE AND BIENVILLE.

EARLY IN 1699 D'IBERVILLE LANDED ON THE GULF SHORE AND PLANTED A TRADING POST AT BILOXI NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

BIENVILLE WAS THE GOVERNOR AND BILOXI WAS THE CAPITOL OF THE PROVINCE

FUR TRADING WAS THE FIRST INDUSTRY OF THE COLONY AND IN THIS COMMERCE THE FRENCH WERE OBLIGED TO COMPETE WITH THE SPANIARDS OF FLORIDA.

LOUISIANA GREW SLOWLY BUT STEADILY

IN 1718 THE TOWN OF NEW ORLEANS WAS FOUNDED AND SOON BECAME THE CENTER OF TRADE, GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF THE PROVINCE

FRANCE NOW POSSESSED A PROSPEROUS COLONY OF SEVEN THOUSAND INHABITANTS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY WHICH WAS LINKED WITH NEW FRANCE BY A LINE OF FORTS AND TRADING POSTS.

THE LOUISIANA PROVINCE

IN 1717 Louisiana came into the hands of the Mississippi Company, headed by John Law, a Scotch financier, who proposed to develop the resources of the colony and pay off the French national debt with the proceeds. Thousands of Frenchmen invested in this great enterprise, which eventually came to grief.

In 1731 Louisiana was taken over by the French crown and ruled by a royal governor.

EVERY WAR IN EUROPE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAD ITS ECHO IN AMERICA, THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH COLONIES TAKING UP ARMS IN THE CAUSE OF THEIR MOTHER COUNTRIES. ——•
IN 1689 WHEN WILLIAM OF ORANGE CAME TO THE ENGLISH THRONE, THE FRENCH, WHO HAD FAVORED THE STUART KINGS, DECLARED WAR ON ENGLAND.

FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR OF NEW FRANCE, SENT HIS SAVAGE INDIAN ALLIES TO ATTACK THE NEW ENGLAND BORDER SETTLEMENTS. - IN 1690 A FORCE OF FRENCH AND INDIANS ATTACKED SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, AND MASSACRED THE SETTLERS.

THE ENGLISH IN RETURN PLANNED TO INVADE CANADA TO REMOVE ANY FURTHER DANGER OF FRENCH AND INDIAN ATTACKS ——•
A BODY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEN LAID SIEGE TO QUEBEC BUT FAILED TO TAKE THE TOWN.

THE TREATY OF RYSWICK (1697) BROUGHT PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND BUT THE BORDER RAIDS CONTINUED. THAT SAME YEAR A FORCE OF FRENCH AND INDIANS CAPTURED HAVERHILL. — AMONG THE CAPTIVES CARRIED OFF TO CANADA WAS HANNAH DUSTIN. — WAITING FOR HER CHANCE SHE KILLED HER GUARDS AND ESCAPED. HER BRAVERY WAS AN INSPIRATION TO ALL FRONTIER WOMEN.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR

FRANCE resented the growing colonial power of England and took advantage of the overthrow of James II, the last of the Stuart kings, by William of Orange to begin a war against her rival.

THE INDEPENDENT SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH COLONISTS BEGAN EARLY TO ASSERT ITSELF.

WHEN JAMES II CAME TO THE THRONE HE UNITED NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND INTO ONE VAST PROVINCE CALLED "THE DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND" AND SENT OVER SIR EDMUND ANDROS AS ROYAL GOVERNOR.

ANDROS ARRIVED, WITH A FORCE OF RED-COATS AT HIS BACK, TO CARRY OUT HIS INSTRUCTIONS.—BLOCKED IN AN ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE CHARTERS OF RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT HE PROCEEDED TO ENACT LAWS THAT WERE DISAGREEABLE TO THE COLONISTS.

THE DESPOTISM OF GOVERNOR ANDROS FELL HEAVIEST UPON MASSACHUSETTS.

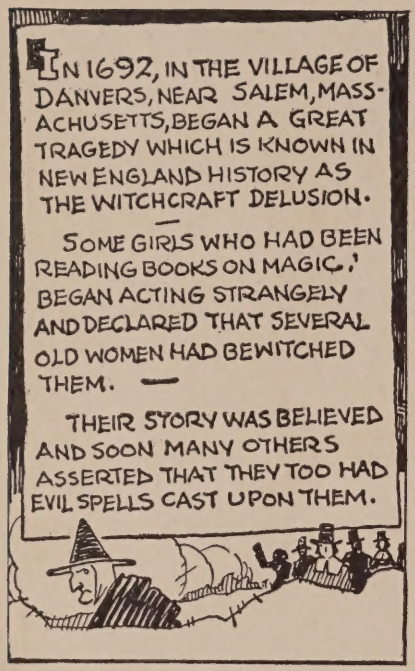
HE ABOLISHED THE ASSEMBLY AND COURTS, LEVIED TAXES WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE, INTRODUCED THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORSHIP TO THE DISMAY OF THE PURITANS, AND GAVE OFFENSE IN MANY WAYS

THE NEW ENGLANDERS COULD NOT ENDURE THIS TYRANNY AND IN 1689, WHEN NEWS REACHED THE COLONY THAT KING JAMES HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM THE THRONE, THE MEN OF BOSTON ROSE IN ARMS AND OVERTHREW ANDROS' GOVERNMENT.

SIR EDMUND, HIMSELF, WAS SEIZED AND IMPRISONED AND THE OLD NEW ENGLAND GOVERNMENT RESTORED.—ANDROS WAS CONFINED FOR A YEAR AND LATER SENT TO ENGLAND.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS

THE crowning of William of Orange was hailed in the colonies by revolts against the old regime. In New York the people led by Jacob Leisler rose to arms and expelled Nicholson, the Stuart governor. In Maryland occurred Cordes' Rebellion, which forced the recognition of William and Mary in that province.


IN 1692, IN THE VILLAGE OF DANVERS, NEAR SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, BEGAN A GREAT TRAGEDY WHICH IS KNOWN IN NEW ENGLAND HISTORY AS THE WITCHCRAFT DELUSION.
SOME GIRLS WHO HAD BEEN READING BOOKS ON MAGIC, BEGAN ACTING STRANGELY AND DECLARED THAT SEVERAL OLD WOMEN HAD BEWITCHED THEM.
THEIR STORY WAS BELIEVED AND SOON MANY OTHERS ASSERTED THAT THEY TOO HAD EVIL SPELLS CAST UPON THEM.

THE SCARE SPREAD TO OTHER TOWNS AND SOON THE WITCHES WERE BLAMED WITH ALL THE MISFORTUNES OF THE COLONY. THE AUTHORITIES ORDERED ALL SUSPECTED PERSONS TO BE ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT WITCHES WERE AT THEIR EVIL WORK AMONG THEM, THE PURITANS DEVOTED THEMSELVES TO PRAYING AND FASTING, AND NONE BUT THE BRAVEST VENTURED OUT OF DOORS AT NIGHT.

AS WITCHES WERE THOUGHT TO BE TOOTHLESS OLD HAGS, EVERY FRIENDLESS OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED ALONE AND WAS ILL-LIKED, WAS IN DANGER OF BEING CONSIDERED A WITCH.

A SPECIAL COURT WAS HELD TO TRY THOSE ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT.- THE TESTIMONY OF HYSTERICAL GIRLS WAS TAKEN AS EVIDENCE AND THOSE WHO WERE CONVICTED OF BEING WITCHES WERE PUT TO DEATH.

J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
THIS MURDEROUS CRAZE SOON PASSED, BUT DURING THE TIME IT LASTED, NINETEEN INNOCENT PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES.

THE SALEM WITCHES

IN 1680 a group of Boston Ministers had made an investigation of so-called witchcraft in New England. Some years later Cotton Mather published a book, "The Wonders of the Invisible World," dealing with devils and witches and this with other books may have influenced the minds of the people in the Witchcraft Delusion of 1692.

THE 18TH CENTURY BEGAN WITH ANOTHER STRUGGLE IN EUROPE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. ITS AMERICAN PHASE WAS CALLED "QUEEN ANNE'S WAR."

THE FRENCH WITH THEIR INDIAN ALLIES RAIDED THE NEW ENGLAND FRONTIER IN 1704 AND RETURNED TO CANADA WITH MANY CAPTIVES

AN ARMY OF NEW ENGLAND TROOPS, AIDED BY ENGLISH WARSHIPS TOOK PORT ROYAL IN 1710. THE NAME OF THE TOWN WAS CHANGED TO ANNAPOLIS, IN HONOR OF QUEEN ANNE, AND ACADIA BECAME AN ENGLISH POSSESSION.

IN 1711 A BRITISH FLEET, COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL WALKER, SET OUT FROM BOSTON TO STRIKE A BLOW AT QUEBEC, BUT IT WAS WRECKED ON THE ROCKS OFF THE MOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE — TEN SHIPS WERE LOST.

SPAIN ENTERED THE WAR AS AN ALLY OF FRANCE AND IN 1706 SENT A FORCE TO ATTACK CHARLESTON.—AFTER A BRAVE DEFENSE BY GOVERNOR NATHANIEL JOHNSON AND HIS SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS THE SPANIARDS FLED.

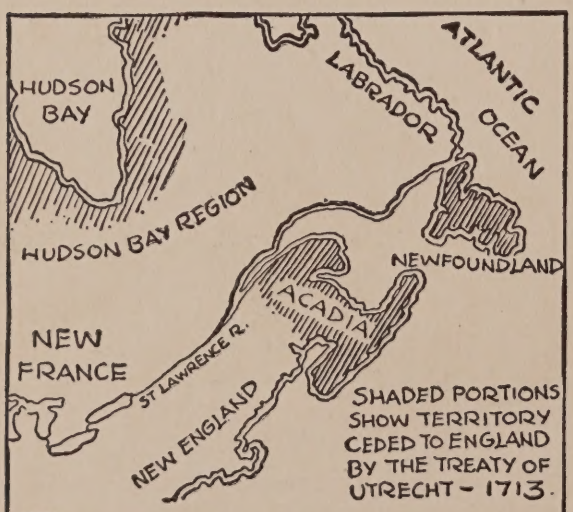
QUEEN ANNE'S WAR

THE Abenaki Indians who lived on the New England border were completely under the control of French missionaries and were frequently used by Governor Vaudreuil of Canada to raid the English Settlements.

Captured in the attack on Deerfield, Eunice Williams, the preacher's daughter, married her Indian captor and remained in Canada.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR LASTED FOR TWELVE YEARS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA AND AT THE END OF THAT TIME ENGLAND AND FRANCE WERE ONLY TOO GLAD TO MAKE PEACE.— THE TREATY OF UTRECHT WAS SIGNED IN 1713 BY WHICH THE FRENCH LOST MUCH TERRITORY IN AMERICA ALTHOUGH THEY STILL HELD NEW FRANCE AND LOUISIANA.

UNDER THE TERMS OF THE TREATY ENGLAND ACQUIRED THE VAST HUDSON BAY REGION. IN 1670, GROSEILLIER AND RADISSON, WITH THE AID OF SOME ENGLISH NOBLES, HAD FORMED THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, AND THESE FUR TRADERS EXPLORED MUCH OF NORTHERN CANADA.



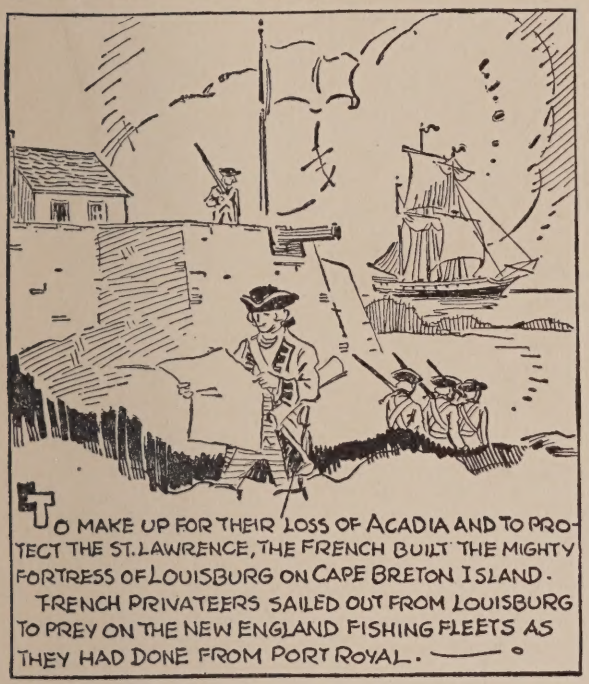
ENGLAND ALSO GAINED NEWFOUNDLAND AND ACADIA.

ACADIA WAS MADE A ROYAL PROVINCE AND RE-NAMED NOVA SCOTIA.

THE POSSESSION OF ACADIA BY THE BRITISH BROUGHT AN ERA OF PROSPERITY TO THE NEW ENGLAND FISHERMEN — IT HAD BEEN A NEST OF FRENCH PRIVATEERS WHO USED TO ATTACK THE SMALL BOATS THAT TRESPASSED ON THE RICH FISHING GROUNDS

CLOSE OF QUEEN ANNE'S WAR

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR was the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession in Europe. Abroad the forces of England and her allies were led by the famous Duke of Marlborough. By the treaty of Utrecht (1713), England became the leading maritime power in the world.



TO MAKE UP FOR THEIR LOSS OF ACADIA AND TO PROTECT THE ST. LAWRENCE, THE FRENCH BUILT THE MIGHTY FORTRESS OF LOUISBURG ON CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

FRENCH PRIVATEERS SAILED OUT FROM LOUISBURG TO PREY ON THE NEW ENGLAND FISHING FLEETS AS THEY HAD DONE FROM PORT ROYAL.

THIS FRENCH STRONGHOLD BECAME SUCH A MENACE TO NEW ENGLAND THAT IN 1745 WHEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE WERE AGAIN AT WAR, LOUISBURG BECAME THE CENTER OF THE FIGHTING.— THAT SAME YEAR COLONEL PEPPERELL, OF MAINE, LANDED ON THE ISLAND WITH 4,000 MEN AND ATTACKED THE FORT.

THIS WAR, WHICH CONTINUED UNTIL 1748, IS KNOWN AS KING GEORGE'S WAR AND THE TAKING OF LOUISBURG WAS ITS MOST BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

AFTER A GALLANT DEFENSE THAT LASTED FORTY DAYS THE WEARY FRENCH WERE FORCED TO YIELD.

THERE WAS MUCH REJOICING IN NEW ENGLAND OVER THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG, WHICH TURNED TO BITTER INDIGNATION WHEN THE ENGLISH KING RASHLY RESTORED THE FORTRESS TO THE FRENCH IN 1748 WHEN THE TREATY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE WAS SIGNED.

KING GEORGE'S WAR

TWO French expeditions attempted to recapture Louisburg, 1746 and 1747. The first failed on account of terrific storms and the second was beaten off by the English. When Louisburg was returned to the enemy under the terms of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the king tried to soften the indignation of New England by giving funds that partly repaid her war debts.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the English colonies came to realize just how seriously their growth was blocked by the French, whose possessions hemmed them in from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

It was inevitable that these two powers should be at war until one of them had gained the supremacy in America.

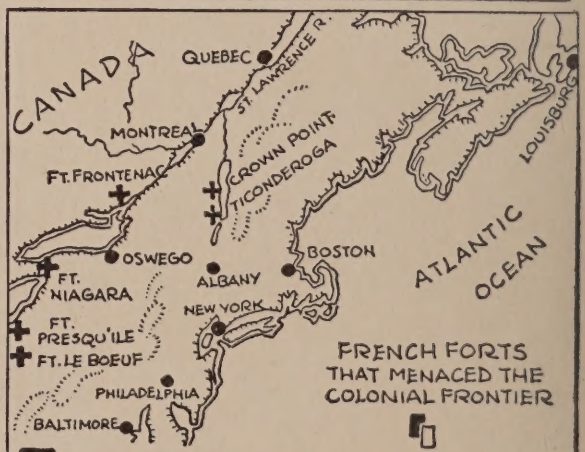
Aware of this fact, both sides prepared for a great struggle.

THE POPULATION OF NEW FRANCE WAS 80,000

These rival colonists were vastly different in every respect. — The French colonists were scattered over a vast wilderness, living under an absolute government, with but little farming, and few settled communities.

THERE WERE THEN 1,300,000 PEOPLE IN THE ENGLISH COLONIES.

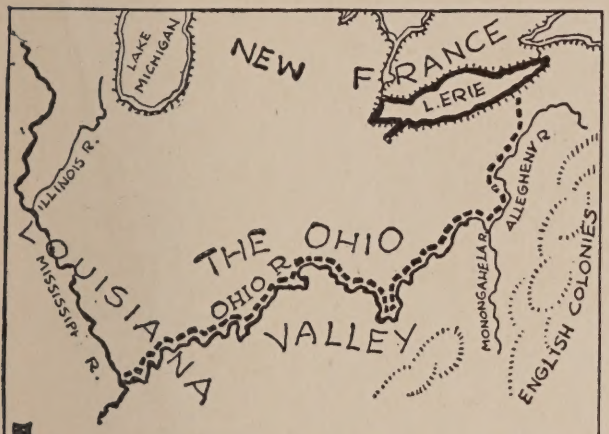
On the other hand, the English colonists were organized in solid communities devoted to farming and industry, and were a self-governing, home-loving people.



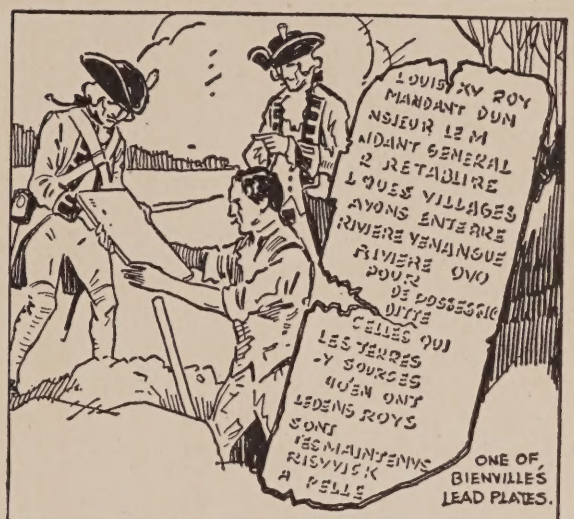
While outnumbered, the French knew that if the English took the offensive they would have to cross the mountains and fight on strange ground which would give the French the advantage. — To protect their frontier they built the forts of Crown Point and Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain.

THE LAST STRUGGLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN AMERICA

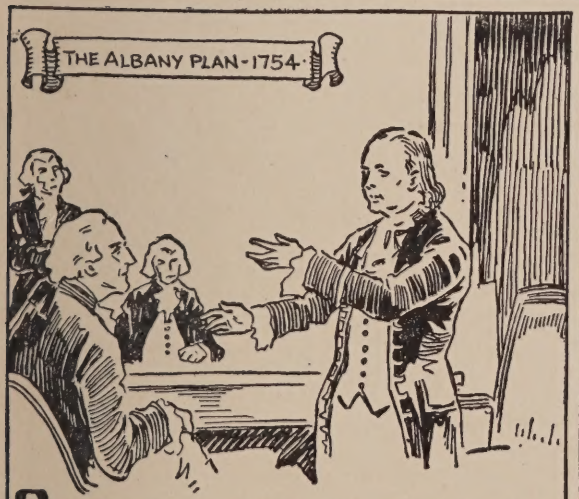
Until this time New England and New York had borne the brunt of the French and Indian attacks; now all the colonies as far south as Virginia were menaced by the advance of the French. In 1716 Governor Spotswood of Virginia had crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and had urged the English to secure the country beyond.



THE THREATENED CLASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, WHICH WAS DESTINED TO LEAD TO THE FINAL STRUGGLE OF THESE POWERS FOR THE MASTERY OF AMERICA, WAS PROVOKED BY THEIR DISPUTE OVER THE OHIO VALLEY. — THE FRENCH WANTED THIS REGION AS A CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN NEW FRANCE AND LOUISIANA.



IN 1749 CÉLORON DE BIENVILLE CAME FROM CANADA TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE OHIO VALLEY. HE WENT DOWN THE RIVER, WITH A LARGE FORCE, BURYING LEAD PLATES ON WHICH THE LAND WAS CLAIMED BY THE KING OF FRANCE.



ALIVE TO THE DANGER THAT THREATENED, SEVERAL GOVERNORS OF ENGLISH COLONIES HELD A CONGRESS AT ALBANY IN WHICH MEASURES OF DEFENSE WERE DISCUSSED. — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THE FOREMOST MAN IN THE COLONIES, ADVISED A UNION TO FIGHT THE COMMON FOE, BUT HIS WISE PLAN WAS REJECTED.

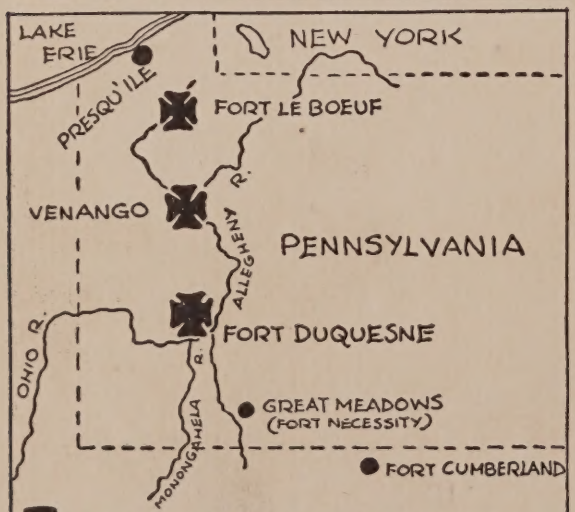
THE FRENCH CONTINUED TO PRESS ON TOWARD THE OHIO VALLEY. — IN 1753 GOVERNOR DUQUESNE OF CANADA SENT A THOUSAND MEN TO THAT REGION. THIS FORCE BUILT THE STRONG FORTS OF LE BOEUF AND VENANGO.

DISPUTE OVER THE OHIO VALLEY

THE Ohio Valley was the key to the control of the interior of North America. At about the same time that Bienville was claiming the Ohio country for France, some Virginians, among them the brothers of George Washington, obtained a grant for 200,000 acres of land between the Kanawha and the Monongahela, and began to survey the region for the sites of future settlements. These two movements led to the inevitable clash.

HEARING THAT THE FRENCH WERE FORTIFYING ENGLISH SOIL, GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE OF VIRGINIA SENT A BRAVE YOUNG SURVEYOR, LATER TO BECOME FAMOUS, WITH A MESSAGE WARNING THEM TO LEAVE THE TERRITORY. — THIS YOUNG SURVEYOR WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON. —

BEING ACCUSTOMED TO FOREST TRAVEL, WASHINGTON MADE HIS WAY THROUGH THE WILDERNESS AND DELIVERED HIS MESSAGES TO THE FRENCH AT VENANGO AND FORT LE BOEUF. THE FRENCH, HOWEVER, CONTINUED TO STAND THEIR GROUND. —



IN APRIL 1754 THE FRENCH SEIZED A SMALL FORT THAT THE ENGLISH HAD BUILT AT THE FORK OF THE MONONGAHELA AND ALLEGHENY RIVERS AND CHANGED ITS NAME TO FORT DUQUESNE. —

WASHINGTON, NOW A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, WAS SENT TO AID THE FORT BUT AT WILLS CREEK, MARYLAND, MET THE GARRISON RETREATING.

WASHINGTON PRESSED ON WITH A SMALL FORCE AND CUT A ROAD FROM WILLS CREEK TO GREAT MEADOWS, FIFTY MILES AWAY. —

WASHINGTON BEARS A MESSAGE TO THE FRENCH

WASHINGTON, with a frontiersman named Gist as his only companion, separated from the rest of his party and set out across hundreds of miles of trackless forests to carry the reply of the French commanders back to Dinwiddie. Their journey home was filled with thrilling adventures. On the way Washington kept a diary which later furnished the English with valuable information about the region he had traversed.

IN MAY, 1754, A FRIENDLY INDIAN CAME TO YOUNG LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WASHINGTON WITH NEWS THAT A FORCE OF FRENCH AND INDIANS WAS ON ITS WAY TO ATTACK HIM. WASHINGTON WAS THEN ENCAMPED AT GREAT MEADOWS.

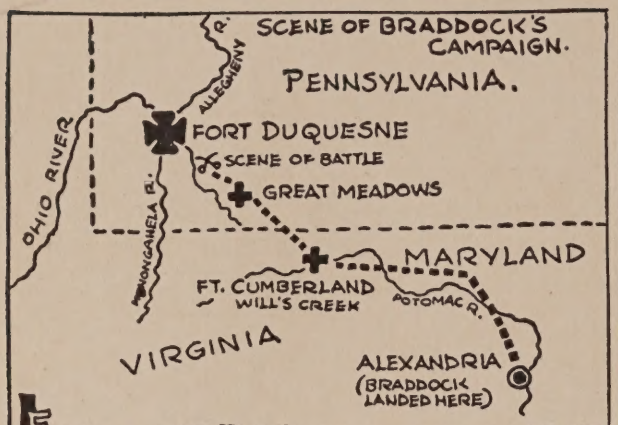
NOT WAITING TO BE ATTACKED, WASHINGTON SURPRISED THE FRENCH AND PUT THEM TO FLIGHT. THIS ENCOUNTER WAS THE FIRST CLASH OF WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. HAVING TOO FEW MEN TO PRESS ON, WASHINGTON WAITED AT GREAT MEADOWS FOR REËNFORCEMENTS

HERE HE BUILT A ROUGH FORTIFICATION AND CALLED IT FORT NECESSITY.
IT WAS NOT LONG BEFORE FORT NECESSITY WAS BESIEGED BY SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY. WASHINGTON VALIANTLY DEFENDED THE FORT BUT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GARRISON TO HOLD OUT.

HELP FAILED TO APPEAR, AND WASHINGTON WAS COMPELLED TO SURRENDER ON JULY 4, 1754. THE BRAVE YOUNG LEADER AND HIS MEN WERE PERMITTED TO MARCH OUT WITH THE HONORS OF WAR.

WASHINGTON AT GREAT MEADOWS

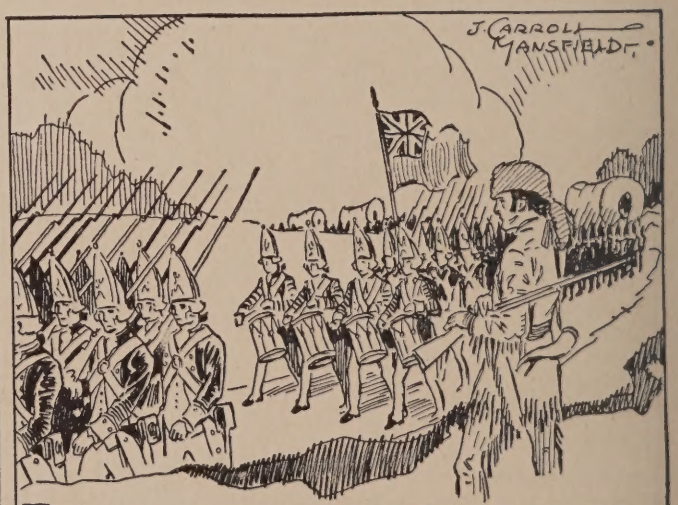
UPON his return from Fort Necessity, Washington reported to Governor Dinwiddie, at Williamsburg, and then went to Alexandria to raise a force of riflemen to lead against the French.



EARLY IN 1755 THE ENGLISH PLANNED A GENERAL ATTACK ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER FORTS. THE LARGEST EXPEDITION WAS TO BE SENT AGAINST FORT DUQUESNE AT "THE FORKS OF THE OHIO," AND GENERAL BRADDOCK WAS SENT OVER FROM ENGLAND TO COMMAND IT. — BRADDOCK BROUGHT WITH HIM A FORCE OF BRITISH REGULAR TROOPS, VETERANS OF EUROPEAN WARS. —•

BRADDOCK WAS A BRAVE SOLDIER BUT ENTIRELY IGNORANT OF INDIAN WARFARE. ARRIVING AT WILL'S CREEK HE WAS JOINED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON WITH 450 RIFLEMEN. THE GENERAL OPENLY SCOFFED AT THESE POORLY DRILLED BACKWOODSMEN, ALTHOUGH EVERY MAN WAS A DEAD SHOT AND A TRAINED SCOUT. —•

THE HEADSTRONG BRADDOCK WOULD TAKE NO ADVICE FROM WASHINGTON, AND DECLINED THE OFFERS OF FRIENDLY INDIANS TO HELP HIM AGAINST THE FRENCH. —• HE BELIEVED THE ENEMY WOULD FLEE WHEN THEY SAW HIS REDCOATS LINED UP IN BATTLE FORMATION.



IN EARLY SUMMER, 1755, THE EXPEDITION, 2,000 STRONG, SET OUT WITH DRUMS BEATING AND FLAGS FLYING TO MARCH ON FORT DUQUESNE IN THE FOREST. IN THE REAR OF THE COLUMN WAS A LONG TRAIN OF WAGONS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION

THE FIRST BRITISH CAMPAIGN

AN order from England gave superiority to any British officer, holding a King's commission, over an officer of the same rank with only a colonial commission. The English officers openly showed their contempt for the buckskin-clad colonials who, in turn, despised the arrogance of the scarlet-coated dandies.

ON JULY 9, 1755, BRADDOCK AND HIS MAGNIFICENT FORCE REACHED A POINT EIGHT MILES FROM DUQUESNE. HERE GEORGE WASHINGTON BEGGED THE GENERAL TO DEPLOY HIS MEN AND ADVANCE WITH CAUTION ON THE FORT LEST THEY FALL INTO A TRAP. — BRADDOCK, UNUSED TO FOREST FIGHTING, REFUSED TO LISTEN TO ADVICE AND COMMANDED HIS MEN TO ADVANCE IN CLOSE ORDER.

AS THE ENGLISH PENETRATED THE DEEP WOODS THEY WERE MET BY A WITHERING HAIL OF LEAD FROM HIDDEN FRENCH AND INDIAN MARKSMEN. — AT THE FIRST SHOT THE VIRGINIA RIFLEMEN COOLLY TOOK TO COVER AND RETURNED THE FIRE OF THE ENEMY. — BRADDOCK KEPT HIS GRENADIERS IN MASSED RANKS WHERE THEY WERE MOWED DOWN LIKE GRAIN.

CONFUSED BY A MODE OF FIGHTING UNKNOWN TO THEM, NEARLY A THOUSAND REDCOATS FELL. GENERAL BRADDOCK FOUGHT BRAVELY BUT WAS HIT AND CARRIED, DYING, FROM THE FIELD. YOUNG WASHINGTON DISPLAYED GREAT COURAGE IN THE FIGHT, AND BY HIS CALM EXAMPLE TURNED THE PANIC STRICKEN FLIGHT INTO AN ORDERLY RETREAT.

THE COLONIAL MILITIA COVERED THE RETREAT OF THE REDCOATS, WHILE THE BRITISH BURNED THEIR SUPPLY WAGONS AND FLED TOWARD PHILADELPHIA. — BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT LEFT THE FRONTIER EXPOSED TO INDIAN ATTACKS

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT

IF General Braddock had permitted his grenadiers to fight after the fashion of Washington's riflemen, this engagement would, doubtless, have been a victory for the English. The attacking party, under the command of Beaujeu, who fell in the fight, contained no more than 254 Frenchmen and 600 Indians.

THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL BRADDOCK
JULY 9, 1755

THIS disastrous engagement plainly showed the British the folly of attempting to employ, in the dense American wilderness and against an unseen foe, the same tactics that had carried them to victory on many a European battlefield.

Obedient to the commands of Braddock, their rash commander, the British regulars, all scarlet and flashing steel, gallantly stood their ground in a massed battle line until thrown into a panic by that galling fire that seemed to come from every bush and tree, and terrified by the war whoops of the hidden savages they broke and fled "like frightened sheep."

Washington's Virginia riflemen, wisely sought cover and answering the French and Indians with an effective fire, saved the fleeing Britons from utter annihilation.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT

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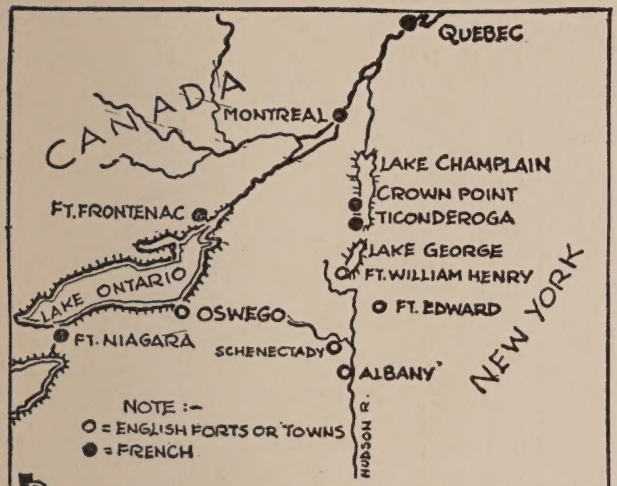


BRADDOCK'S CAMPAIGN WAS THE FIRST OF SEVERAL ENGLISH MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE FRENCH MILITARY POSITIONS IN 1755. — AN EXPEDITION THAT SET OUT TO CAPTURE FORT NIAGARA CAME TO NAUGHT, BECAUSE IT WAS TOO DIFFICULT TO GET SUPPLIES TO AN ARMY OPERATING ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

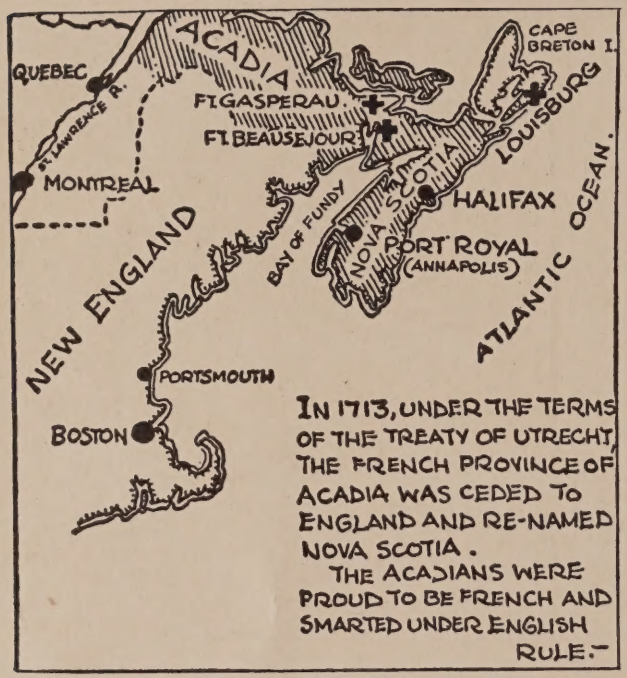
LATE IN THE SUMMER OF 1755 A FORCE OF 3000 NEW YORK MILITIA MARCHED ON THE FRENCH POST AT CROWN POINT ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. IT WAS COMMANDED BY WILLIAM JOHNSON, A MAN WHO HAD GREAT INFLUENCE WITH THE IROQUOIS.

LEARNING OF JOHNSON'S PLANS, THE FRENCH DISPATCHED A LARGE FORCE TO ATTACK HIM ON THE MARCH. — THEY MET AT LAKE GEORGE ON SEPTEMBER 8, AND AFTER A SHARP CONFLICT THE FRENCH RETREATED.
THIS VICTORY RAISED THE SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH.

JOHNSON WAS WOUNDED IN THE FIGHTING AND PHINEAS LYMAN OF CONNECTICUT, A BRAVE AND EXPERIENCED SOLDIER, ASSUMED COMMAND. AS THIS WAS THE ONLY BRITISH VICTORY IN 1755, JOHNSON WAS LATER REWARDED WITH A BARONETCY.

JOHNSON'S VICTORY AT LAKE GEORGE

WILLIAM JOHNSON owned vast estates on the border of the Iroquois country in New York. He was popular with the Indians for his kindness and fair dealing and had been adopted into the Mohawk nation as a chieftain. His great influence with the red men led to his appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs for New York, and later for the whole country.



IN 1713, UNDER THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF UTRECHT, THE FRENCH PROVINCE OF ACADIA WAS CEDED TO ENGLAND AND RE-NAMED NOVA SCOTIA.

THE ACADIANS WERE PROUD TO BE FRENCH AND SMARTED UNDER ENGLISH RULE.—

THE MAJORITY OF THEM REFUSED TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING OF ENGLAND, AND SCOFFED AT THE AUTHORITY OF THEIR ENGLISH OVERLORDS.

AS A RESULT OF THIS UNREST, WHEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND WENT TO WAR, IT WAS DECIDED TO REMOVE THE ACADIANS AS A MEASURE OF SAFETY. (1755).

SEVEN THOUSAND OF THESE UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE WERE TORN FROM THEIR HOMES AND SCATTERED AMONG THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

THE ACADIANS ENDURED MUCH SUFFERING IN EXILE AND LATER MANY RETURNED TO REBUILD THEIR RUINED HOMES.

THIS PATHETIC HAPPENING IS THE THEME OF LONGFELLOW'S POEM "EVANGELINE."—

THE EXILE OF THE ACADIANS

IT was the desire of the Acadians to maintain strict neutrality in the war. They refused to tak the oath of allegiance to the English king which would have compelled them to take up arms agains their own people. A number of Acadains resisted their overlords at Fort Beausejour, which wa taken by the English with the help of Massachusetts volunteers.

IN 1756 MARQUIS DE MONTCALM WAS SENT FROM FRANCE TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN AMERICA — MONTCALM WAS A BRILLIANT LEADER AND HIS COMING MARKED FRESH SUCCESSES FOR THE FRENCH. — HIS FIRST STROKE WAS THE CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF OSWEGO ON LAKE ONTARIO.

THE NEXT YEAR MONTCALM SET OUT FROM TICONDEROGA, WITH AN ARMY OF 8,000 FRENCH AND INDIANS, TO TAKE FORT WILLIAM HENRY, AN ENGLISH POST ON LAKE GEORGE. —

PLACING HIS MEN BETWEEN WILLIAM HENRY AND FORT EDWARD, HE LAID SIEGE TO THE POST.

THE GARRISON, SEEING THAT THEY WERE CUT OFF FROM REËNFORCEMENTS, SURRENDERED AFTER A THREE DAY SIEGE, ON CONDITION THAT THEY BE PERMITTED TO RETREAT UNMOLESTED TO FORT EDWARD.

THIS WAS AGREED AND THE ENGLISH OPENED THE GATES OF THE FORT AND MARCHED OUT.

THE INDIANS, HOWEVER, NOT SATISFIED WITH ↗

THE BLOOD ALREADY SHED, SUDDENLY ATTACKED THE HELPLESS ENGLISH AND A HORRIBLE MASSACRE FOLLOWED. — MONTCALM FEARLESSLY RISKED HIS OWN LIFE IN AN EFFORT TO STOP HIS SAVAGE ALLIES IN THEIR WORK OF BUTCHERY BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.

THE MASSACRE OF FORT WILLIAM HENRY

IT must be said for Marquis Montcalm that he did everything in his power to restrain the Indians. This is proved by the fact that after the tragedy at Fort William Henry many of the savages deserted the French leader who was forced to abandon his plans to attack Fort Edward.

THE FORTUNES OF THE COLONIAL ARMIES CHANGED FOR THE BETTER WHEN WILLIAM PITT WAS MADE LEADER OF THE BRITISH WAR MINISTRY IN 1757. – PITT REALIZED HOW MATTERS STOOD IN AMERICA AND URGED THAT NO EXPENSE BE SPARED TO EQUIP ARMIES TO SEND AGAINST THE FRENCH

PITT'S VIGOROUS POLICIES MET WITH AN ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE IN THE COLONIES. IN THE SUMMER OF 1758, A LARGE ARMY UNDER GENERAL AMHERST WAS BATTERING DOWN THE WALLS OF LOUISBURG, WHILE THE ENGLISH FLEET, SUPPORTING HIM, DESTROYED A DOZEN FRENCH WARSHIPS LYING IN THE HARBOR.

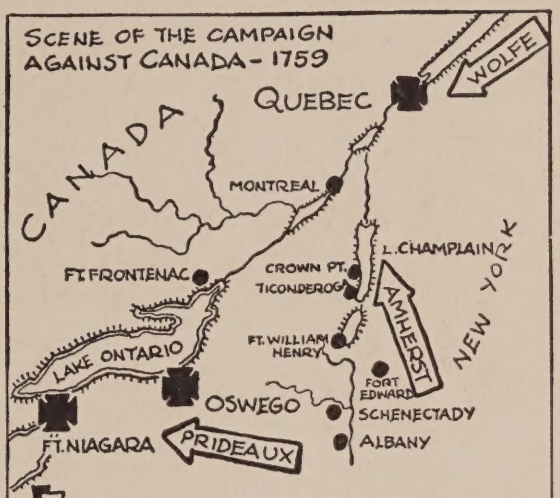
IN AUGUST, 1758, COLONEL BRADSTREET CAPTURED AND DESTROYED FORT FRONTENAC, THE FRENCH STRONGHOLD ON LAKE ONTARIO. THIS MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE STRONG CHAIN OF FRENCH FORTS WHICH FOR SO LONG HAD THREATENED THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

IN NOVEMBER 1758, GENERAL FORBES, WITH 1200 HIGHLANDERS AND 4800 MILITIA, REACHED DUQUESNE. TO HIS SURPRISE HE FOUND THE GARRISON HAD ABANDONED THE FORT AND FLED. – IT WAS RENAMED FORT PITT BY THE BRITISH IN HONOR OF WILLIAM PITT. LATER IT BECAME PITTSBURG.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1758

WILLIAM PITT (Lord Chatham) came into full power at a critical time in the war. The loss of Oswego, the failure of the attack on Louisburg and the massacre at Fort William Henry had greatly discouraged the English colonists. Pitt's rigorous policy for carrying on the fighting and the promise of aid from England brightened the prospects for all who had begun to lose heart.

THE ONLY FAILURE OF THE ENGLISH ARMS IN 1758 WAS THE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF GENERAL ABERCROMBY TO TAKE FORT TICONDEROGA. ABERCROMBY, A POLITICAL FAVORITE BUT AN INCOMPETENT COMMANDER, SUFFERED A DISASTROUS DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF A SMALL FORCE OF FRENCH.



THE FOLLOWING YEAR PITT, BRITISH MINISTER OF WAR, PLANNED A SWEEPING CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE FRENCH. — WOLFE WAS TO ATTACK QUEBEC BY WAY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE - AMHERST TO TAKE THE FORTS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND JOIN WOLFE - PRIDEAUX WAS TO CAPTURE FORT NIAGARA —

FORT NIAGARA FELL AN EASY PREY TO THE FORCES OF COLONEL PRIDEAUX AND WITH THIS MENACE REMOVED, THE POST AT OSWEGO WAS REBUILT AND ENGLISH MASTERY OF LAKE ONTARIO WAS ASSURED —· AMHERST WAS EQUALLY SUCCESSFUL - LEARNING OF HIS APPROACH,

THE FRENCH GARRISONS AT CROWN POINT AND TICONDEROGA DESERTED THEIR POSTS AND RETREATED NORTH TO THE ISLE AUX NOIX, WHERE THEY BLOCKED AMHERST'S ATTEMPT TO JOIN WOLFE BEFORE QUEBEC.

ADVANCE ON CANADA

HALIFAX had been founded in 1749 and soon became the seat of English power on the coast of Nova Scotia. Its development diminished the importance of Louisburg, which in 1760 was destroyed to prevent its falling again into the hands of an enemy.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION SENT AGAINST QUEBEC CONSISTED OF A FLEET BEARING 9,000 SOLDIERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF JAMES WOLFE, A YOUNG BRIGADIER WHO HAD DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF WITH AMHERST BEFORE LOUISBURG

MARQUIS DE MONTCALM WAS IN COMMAND OF QUEBEC AND IN SPITE OF THE ATTEMPTS OF THE JEALOUS VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR OF CANADA, TO UNDERMINE HIS AUTHORITY, HE HAD GATHERED 15,000 MEN TO DEFEND THE CITY.

WOLFE REACHED QUEBEC ON JUNE 26, 1759.

THE TOWN OF QUEBEC WAS BUILT ON A ROCKY PENINSULA, PROTECTED ON TWO SIDES BY STEEP CLIFFS AND IN THE REAR BY STRONG FORTIFICATIONS. — WOLFE REALIZED THE PLACE COULD NOT BE CARRIED BY ASSAULT, AND PLANTING BATTERIES ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE BEGAN A BOMBARDMENT. —

HOPING TO BURN THE BRITISH FLEET, THE FRENCH BUILT HUGE FIRES ON RAFTS AND SET THEM ADRIFT ON THE RIVER.

BUT THE ENGLISH WERE WATCHFUL AND WHEN A FIRE-RAFT CAME TOO NEAR, THEY SEIZED IT WITH GRAPPLING HOOKS AND TURNED IT ASIDE —

THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC

TWO months of steady bombarding showed Wolfe that the French could not be dislodged from Quebec by this means. Wolfe's provincial soldiers tired of the monotony of the siege and many left for their homes. This danger and the approach of the dread Canadian winter led the British commander to decide to take his objective by storm.

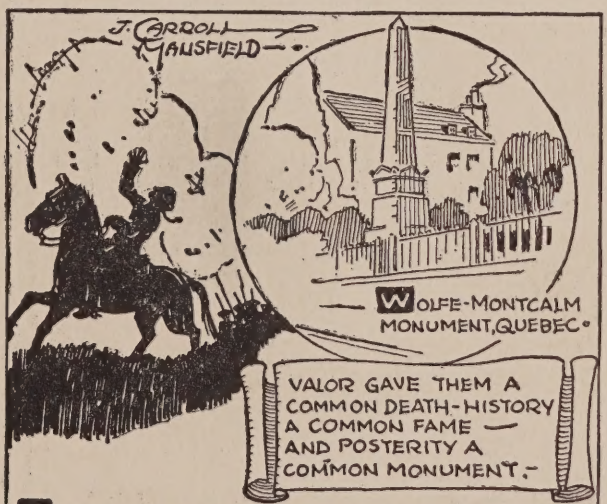
ALL DURING THE SUMMER OF 1759 WOLFE BESIEGED QUEBEC BUT WITHOUT RESULT, AND FINALLY DECIDED TO STAKE HIS HOPES OF VICTORY ON A BOLD STROKE.

ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 12, MOVING WITH GREAT STEALTH, HE LANDED WITH A FORCE ON THE QUEBEC SIDE OF THE RIVER AT A DESERTED SPOT ABOVE THE TOWN.

WOLFE HAD PREVIOUSLY PICKED OUT A POINT IN THE ROCKY CLIFFS, THAT ROSE HIGH ABOVE THE RIVER, THAT COULD BE SCALED, AND WHEN DAWN CAME THE FRENCH WERE ALARMED TO DISCOVER 4000 RED COATS MARCHING TO THE ATTACK ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM BEHIND THE TOWN.

MONTCALM, WITH THE FLOWER OF HIS TROOPS, MARCHED OUT TO MEET THE ATTACK BUT, AFTER A FIERCE STRUGGLE, THE FRENCH LINE WAVERED BEFORE THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE BRITISH AND HE WAS FORCED TO RETREAT.

IN THE MOMENT OF VICTORY, THE COURAGEOUS YOUNG WOLFE WAS PIERCED BY THREE BULLETS AND FELL, DYING.

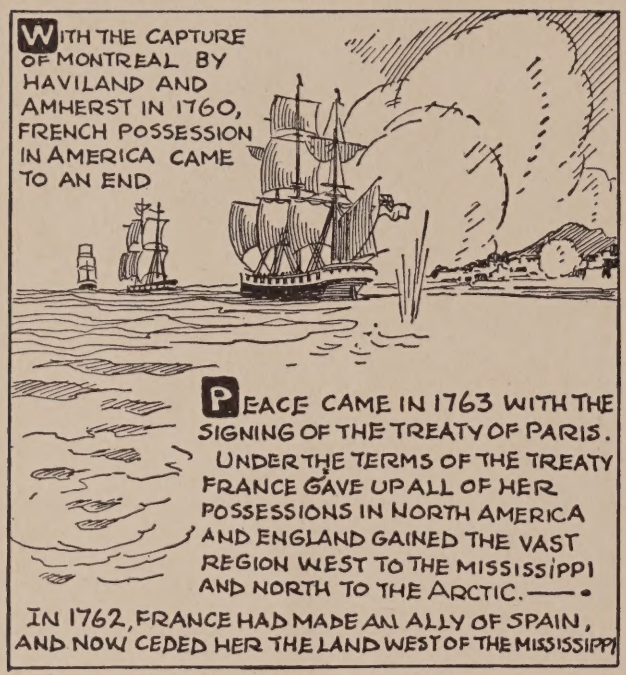

J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
WOLFE-MONTCALM MONUMENT, QUEBEC.
VALOR GAVE THEM A COMMON DEATH - HISTORY A COMMON FAME — AND POSTERITY A COMMON MONUMENT.

A FEW MOMENTS LATER THE GALLANT MARQUIS DE MONTCALM ALSO RECEIVED A MORTAL WOUND AND DIED BEFORE THE CITY SURRENDERED.

THE VICTORIOUS BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPIED QUEBEC AND ITS FALL CAUSED THE COLLAPSE OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE.

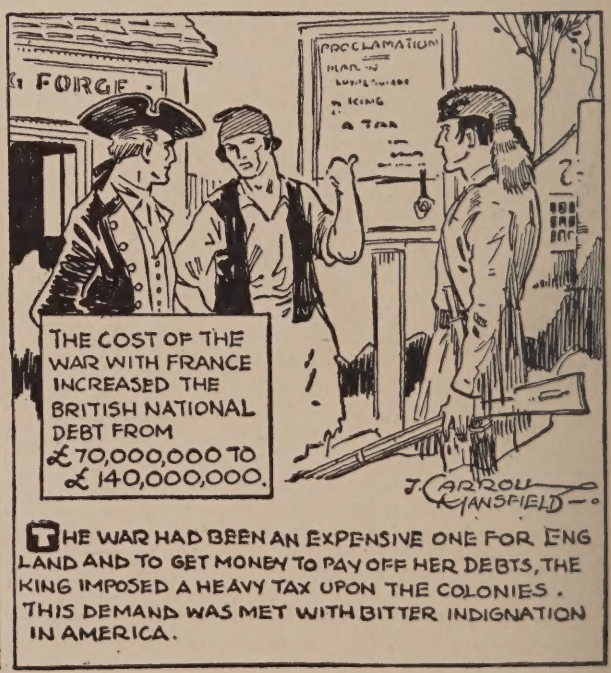
THE FALL OF QUEBEC

AFTER its capture, Quebec was occupied by 7000 British soldiers under General Murray. Greatly weakened by illness, this force was attacked the following Spring by Levis, who succeeded Montcalm. Murray was relieved by a British fleet after sustaining heavy casualties, and Levis forced to retire to Montreal.


WITH THE CAPTURE OF MONTREAL BY HAVILAND AND AMHERST IN 1760, FRENCH POSSESSION IN AMERICA CAME TO AN END
PEACE CAME IN 1763 WITH THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PARIS. UNDER THE TERMS OF THE TREATY FRANCE GAVE UP ALL OF HER POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA AND ENGLAND GAINED THE VAST REGION WEST TO THE MISSISSIPPI AND NORTH TO THE ARCTIC.
IN 1762, FRANCE HAD MADE AN ALLY OF SPAIN, AND NOW CEDED HER THE LAND WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

TERRITORY GAINED BY ENGLAND AS A RESULT OF THE WAR
REGION RESERVED FOR THE INDIANS
ORIGINAL ENGLISH COLONIES
ATLANTIC OCAN
CEDED BY FRANCE TO SPAIN -1763
MISSISSIPPI R.
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
SPAIN CEDED FLORIDA TO ENGLAND IN EXCHANGE FOR CUBA, CAPTURED BY THE ENGLISH IN 1762

IN 1763 THE KING OF ENGLAND ISSUED A PROCLAMATION THAT ALL LANDS BETWEEN THE ALLEGHANIES AND THE MISSISSIPPI WERE RESERVED FOR THE INDIANS— THIS MEASURE WAS TO PREVENT THE COLONIES FROM BECOMING TOO LARGE AND POWERFUL, BUT PIONEERING KEPT ON.


PROCLAMATION
FORGE
THE COST OF THE WAR WITH FRANCE INCREASED THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT FROM £70,000,000 TO £140,000,000.
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
THE WAR HAD BEEN AN EXPENSIVE ONE FOR ENGLAND AND TO GET MONEY TO PAY OFF HER DEBTS, THE KING IMPOSED A HEAVY TAX UPON THE COLONIES. THIS DEMAND WAS MET WITH BITTER INDIGNATION IN AMERICA.

RESULTS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

FRENCH power in America was doomed to failure. France depended upon the fur trade to develop Canada, but without farming and manufacturing this was not sufficient. If the efforts of the English, directed by Pitt, had not brought the war to an end in 1760, the American colonists would have eventually driven out the French.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR WAS FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL SERIOUS OUTBREAKS OF THE INDIANS.

THE CHEROKEES, WHO LIVED ON THE BORDER OF THE CAROLINAS, HAD AIDED THE ENGLISH AGAINST THE FRENCH, BUT HAD DONE SO UNWILLINGLY.

A WAR PARTY, SENT TO HELP FORBES TAKE FORT DUQUESNE (1759), DESERTED AND ON THEIR WAY HOME KILLED AND ROBBED SOME OF THE SETTLERS. —•

THE WHITES SPRANG TO ARMS AND A BLOODY WAR BEGAN ON THE FRONTIER. —•

TROOPS WERE SENT AGAINST THE CHEROKEES (1759-1760) AND FIERCE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY, BUT AS SOON AS THE SOLDIERS WERE WITHDRAWN THE SAVAGES RENEWED THEIR RAIDS UPON THE BORDER.

IN 1760 THE REDSKINS FORCED THE SURRENDER OF FORT LONDON, AN ISOLATED POST BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS. — WHEN THE GARRISON OF 200 SOLDIERS RETREATED, THE INDIANS PURSUED THEM, KILLED THIRTY AND MADE THE SURVIVORS CAPTIVES.

THE NEXT YEAR COLONEL GRANT WAS SENT TO QUELL THE UPRISING —• WITH A FORCE OF 2500 HIGHLANDERS AND RIFLEMEN, HE MARCHED THROUGH THE LAND OF THE CHEROKEES, BURNING THEIR VILLAGES AND SLAYING THEIR WARRIORS, AND FORCED THEM TO ASK FOR PEACE. —•

WAR WITH THE CHEROKEES

THE hatred the Cherokees bore the colonists did not disappear with the coming of peace. Later, during the War of the Revolution, these Indians were staunch allies of the British.

THE NORTHWEST — SHOWING DETROIT AND NEIGHBORING INDIAN TRIBES

AMONG THE FRENCH STRONGHOLDS THAT FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE ENGLISH, AS A RESULT OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, WAS THE FORT AT DETROIT.

BUILT IN 1701 BY THE SIEUR DE CADILLAC, THIS FORT CONTROLLED THE WATERWAY FROM LAKE ERIE TO LAKE HURON AND WAS ONE OF THE STRONGEST MILITARY OUTPOSTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

ANGERED BY THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH, THE TRIBES OF THE REGION FORMED A FORMIDABLE CONFEDERACY IN 1763 TO DRIVE OUT THESE NEW MASTERS — THIS LEAGUE WAS PLANNED BY PONTIAC, AN OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN OF GREAT ABILITY, AND SECRETLY INCITED BY THE FRENCH.

ONE DAY A FRIENDLY OJIBWAY MAIDEN WARNED MAJOR GLADWIN, THE COMMANDER AT DETROIT, OF A TREACHEROUS PLOT TO SEIZE THE POST. — PONTIAC AND MANY BRAVES WERE COMING TO THE FORT TO HOLD A COUNCIL WITH THE ENGLISH, EACH WITH A SAWED-OFF RIFLE CONCEALED UNDER HIS BLANKET, AND AT A GIVEN SIGNAL THEY WOULD RISE AND SLAY THE GARRISON.

GLADWIN MADE HURRIED PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE AND WHEN PONTIAC ARRIVED FOR THE "COUNCIL" HE FOUND THE WHITE MEN DRAWN UP READY FOR ACTION. A COUNCIL WAS HELD WITHOUT THE SIGNAL FOR THE ATTACK BEING GIVEN, AND, AFTER WARNING PONTIAC THAT HIS PLOT WAS KNOWN, THE INDIANS WERE ALLOWED TO GO. PONTIAC LATER BESIEGED DETROIT BUT WAS DRIVEN OFF.

PONTIAC'S PLOT AGAINST DETROIT

THE tribes of the Northwest were encouraged in their attack upon the English border forts by the belief that the French would return and aid them in the struggle. This report was spread among the savages by agents of the French who desired to cause the English as much trouble as possible in holding the newly-won territory.

ALTHOUGH FAILING TO TAKE THE FORT AT DETROIT, THE CONFEDERACY OF PONTIAC SUCCEEDED IN SURPRISING TEN OTHER FRONTIER POSTS AND MASSACRED THE GARRISONS. ——•

HEARING THAT FORT PITT WAS BESIEGED BY THE SAVAGES, COL. BOUQUET, A VETERAN BORDER FIGHTER, SET OUT WITH 500 HIGHLANDERS TO THE RESCUE.

NEAR FORT PITT ON AUGUST 5, 1763, HE WAS ATTACKED BY INDIANS AND A FIERCE AND BLOODY BATTLE TOOK PLACE.

BY FEIGNING A RETREAT, BOUQUET DREW THE REDSKINS INTO A TRAP AND DROVE THEM OFF, INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES. — FOUR DAYS LATER HE ENTERED FORT PITT AND THE POST WAS SAVED. ——•

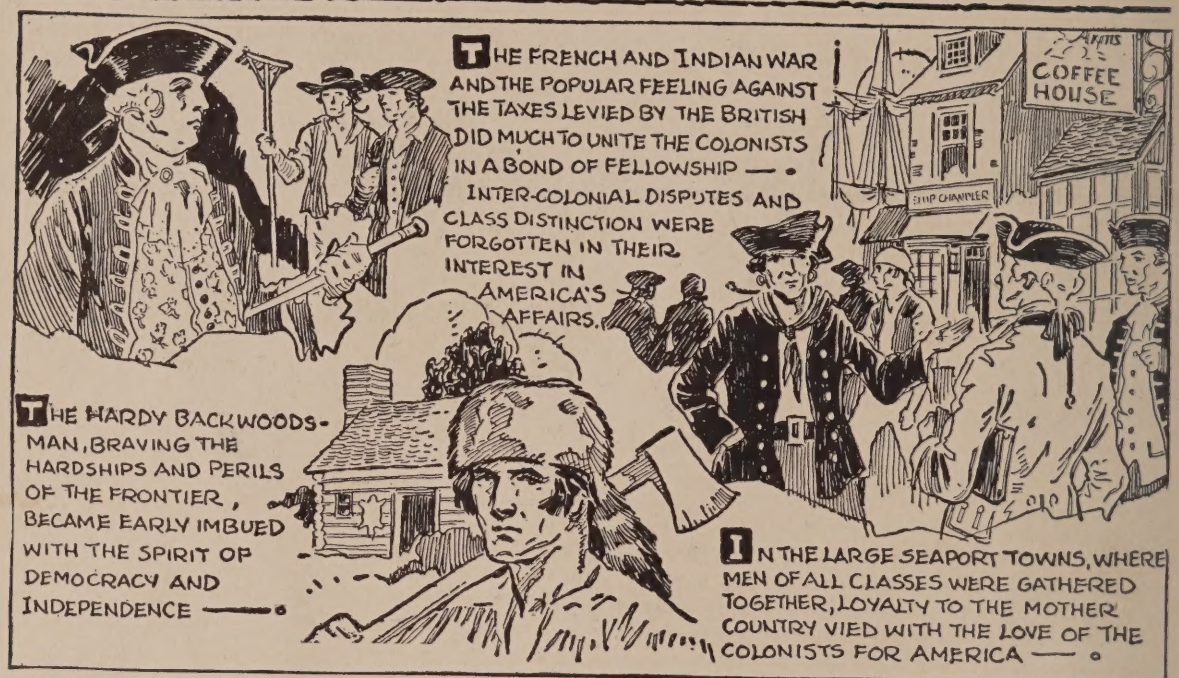
IN 1764, WITH 1500 SOLDIERS, COLONEL BOUQUET MARCHED AGAIN INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

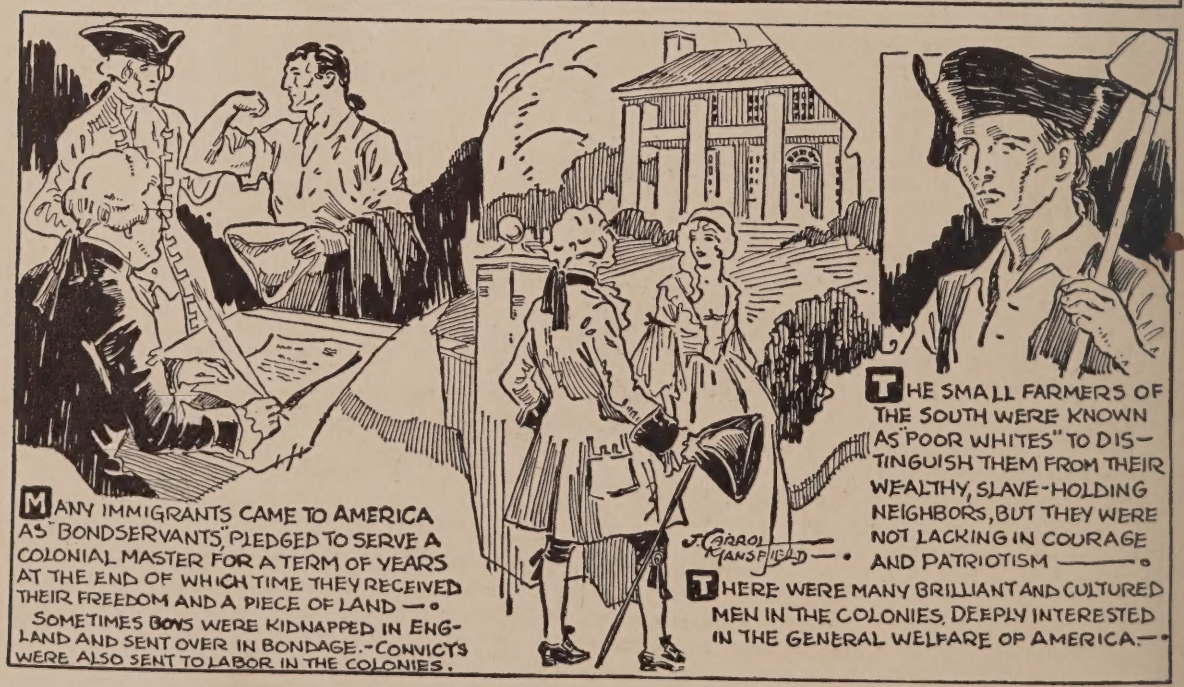
NOT ONLY DID HE FORCE THE HOSTILE TRIBES TO SIGN A TREATY OF PEACE BUT RESCUED SEVERAL HUNDRED WHITES WHOM THE INDIANS HAD CARRIED AWAY INTO CAPTIVITY. ——•

THE SAME YEAR THE INDIANS OF THE GREAT LAKES HELD A COUNCIL OF PEACE WITH THE ENGLISH AT FORT NIAGARA, AND IN 1766 PONTIAC, MOST FAMOUS OF HIS RACE, SURRENDERED AT OSWEGO. — IN 1769 PONTIAC WAS SLAIN BY AN INDIAN HIRELING OF AN ENGLISH TRADER.

CRUSHING PONTIAC'S CONFEDERACY

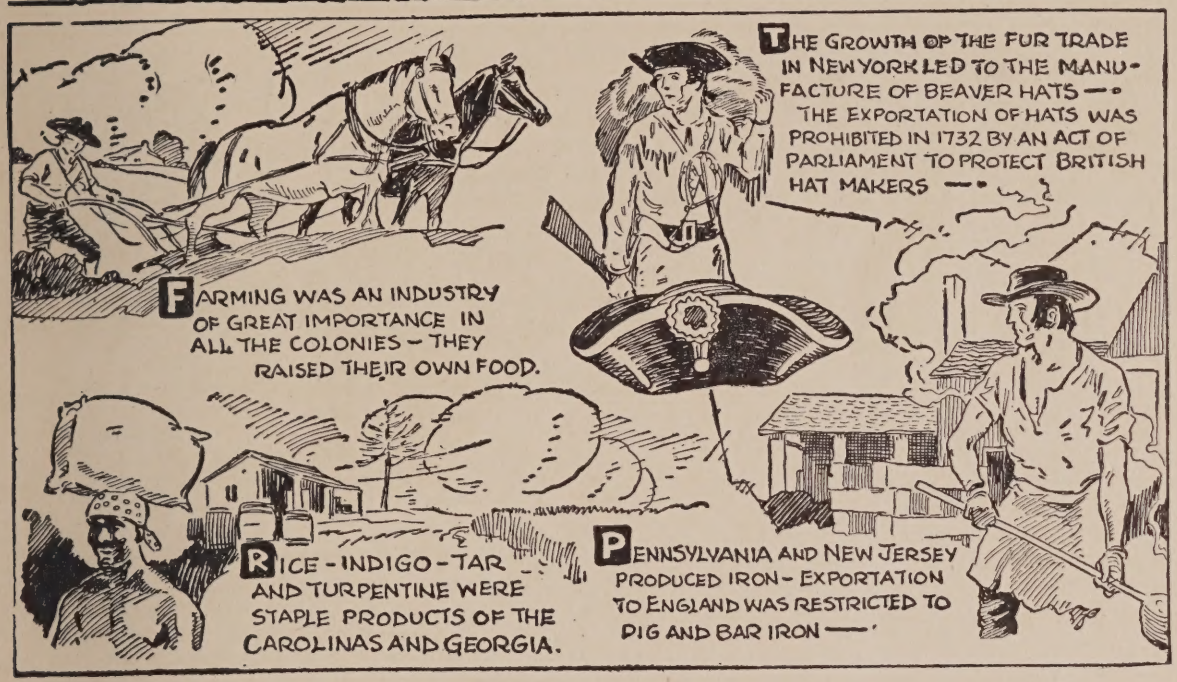
THIS was the last general attempt on the part of the tribes of the Northwest to drive out the English Settlers until the time of Tecumseh's famous uprising in 1811.

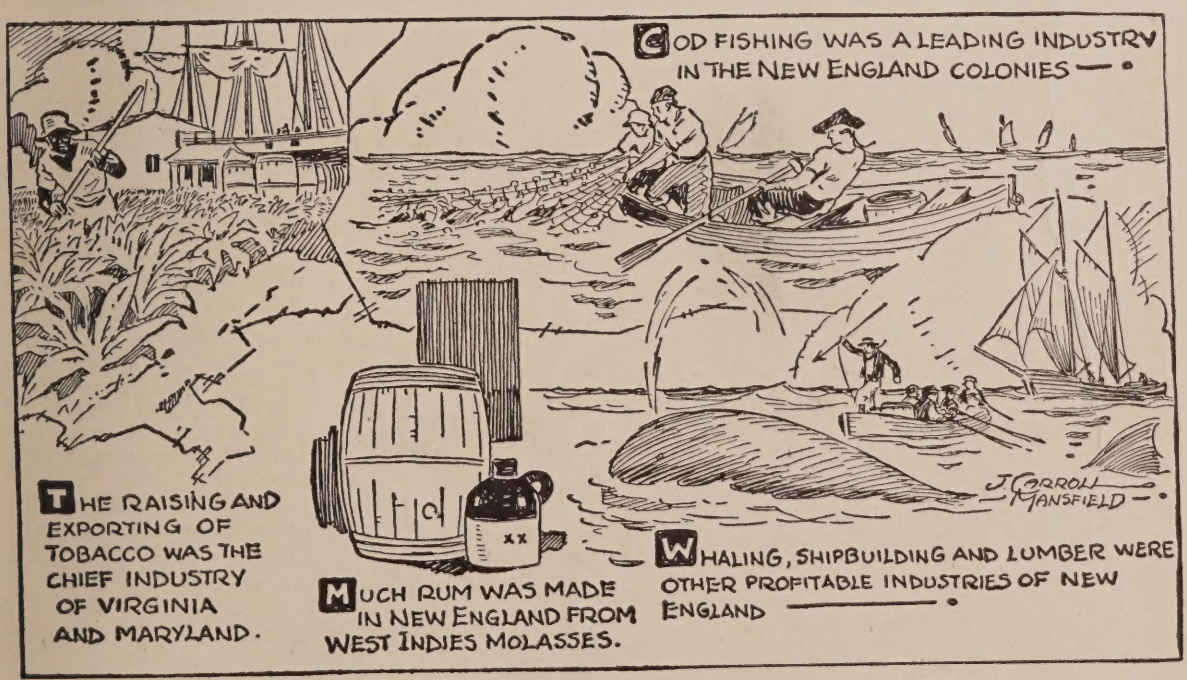

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR AND THE POPULAR FEELING AGAINST THE TAXES LEVIED BY THE BRITISH DID MUCH TO UNITE THE COLONISTS IN A BOND OF FELLOWSHIP —
INTER-COLONIAL DISPUTES AND CLASS DISTINCTION WERE FORGOTTEN IN THEIR INTEREST IN AMERICA'S AFFAIRS.
COFFEE HOUSE
THE HARDY BACKWOODSMAN, BRAVING THE HARDSHIPS AND PERILS OF THE FRONTIER, BECAME EARLY IMBUED WITH THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY AND INDEPENDENCE
IN THE LARGE SEAPORT TOWNS, WHERE MEN OF ALL CLASSES WERE GATHERED TOGETHER, LOYALTY TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY VIED WITH THE LOVE OF THE COLONISTS FOR AMERICA


MANY IMMIGRANTS CAME TO AMERICA AS "BONDSERVANTS," PLEDGED TO SERVE A COLONIAL MASTER FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT THE END OF WHICH TIME THEY RECEIVED THEIR FREEDOM AND A PIECE OF LAND — SOMETIMES BOYS WERE KIDNAPPED IN ENGLAND AND SENT OVER IN BONDAGE.—CONVICTS WERE ALSO SENT TO LABOR IN THE COLONIES.
J. CARROL MANSFIELD
THE SMALL FARMERS OF THE SOUTH WERE KNOWN AS "POOR WHITES" TO DISTINGUISH THEM FROM THEIR WEALTHY, SLAVE-HOLDING NEIGHBORS, BUT THEY WERE NOT LACKING IN COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM
THERE WERE MANY BRILLIANT AND CULTURED MEN IN THE COLONIES, DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THE GENERAL WELFARE OF AMERICA.—

THE COLONIES IN 1763.—COLONIST TYPES

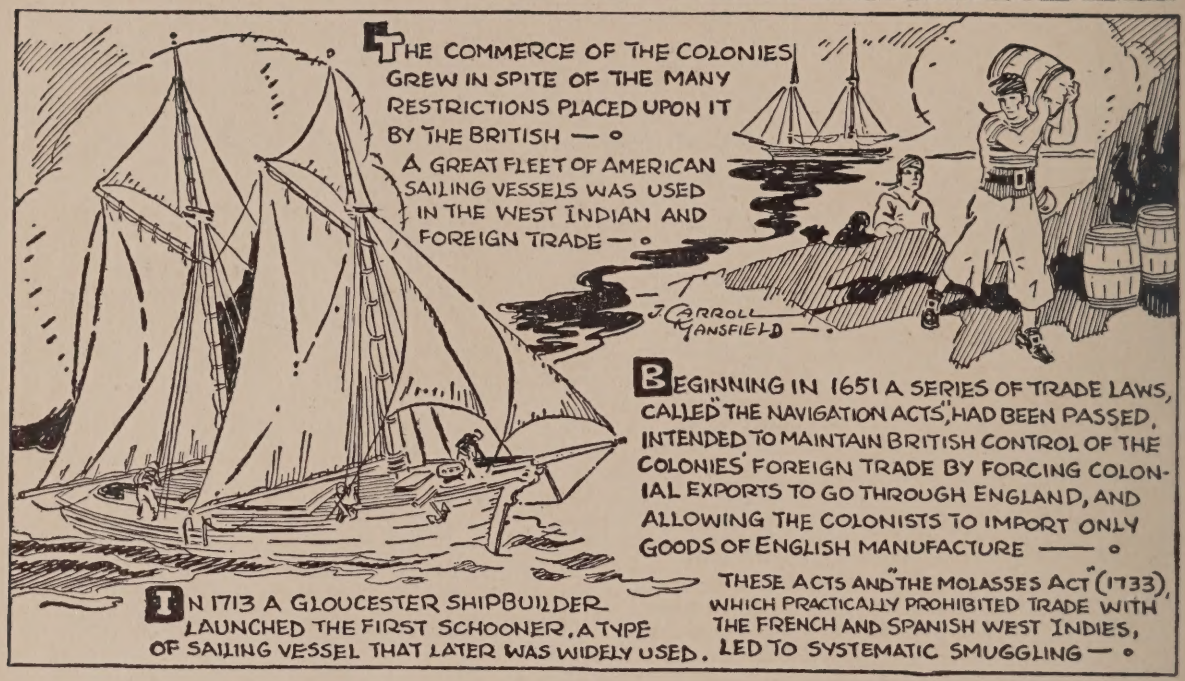
OF the 1,800,000 people living in the colonies a large majority were of pure English descent, especially in Virginia and New England. At this time there were more than 300,000 negro slaves. In the middle colonies were many Germans and Dutch and a lesser number of Swedes. Many French Huguenots lived in the Carolinas, and Irishmen, Scots and a few Jews could be found in all the colonies. Collectively these people called themselves Americans.

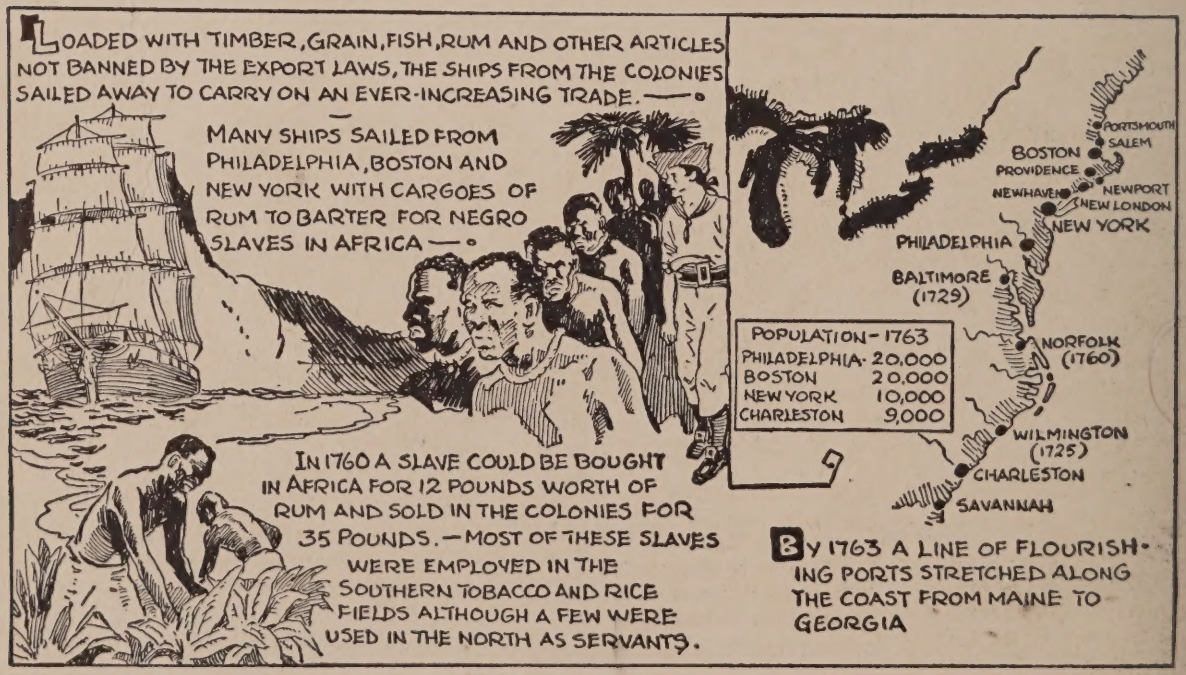

FARMING WAS AN INDUSTRY OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN ALL THE COLONIES — THEY RAISED THEIR OWN FOOD.
THE GROWTH OF THE FUR TRADE IN NEW YORK LED TO THE MANUFACTURE OF BEAVER HATS — THE EXPORTATION OF HATS WAS PROHIBITED IN 1732 BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT TO PROTECT BRITISH HAT MAKERS —
RICE - INDIGO - TAR AND TURPENTINE WERE STAPLE PRODUCTS OF THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA.
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY PRODUCED IRON - EXPORTATION TO ENGLAND WAS RESTRICTED TO PIG AND BAR IRON —


COD FISHING WAS A LEADING INDUSTRY IN THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES —
THE RAISING AND EXPORTING OF TOBACCO WAS THE CHIEF INDUSTRY OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.
MUCH RUM WAS MADE IN NEW ENGLAND FROM WEST INDIES MOLASSES.
WHALING, SHIPBUILDING AND LUMBER WERE OTHER PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES OF NEW ENGLAND —
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

INDUSTRIES IN THE COLONIES

ONLY certain classes of coarse goods were produced in America at this time. Colonial manufactures were restricted so that the colonists would be forced to buy manufactured articles from England. In those days the use of steam was as yet unknown, and goods were made by hand or by horse, water or wind power. The usual pay for a day's work was two shillings.


THE COMMERCE OF THE COLONIES GREW IN SPITE OF THE MANY RESTRICTIONS PLACED UPON IT BY THE BRITISH — ○
A GREAT FLEET OF AMERICAN SAILING VESSELS WAS USED IN THE WEST INDIAN AND FOREIGN TRADE — ○
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD
BEGINNING IN 1651 A SERIES OF TRADE LAWS, CALLED "THE NAVIGATION ACTS", HAD BEEN PASSED, INTENDED TO MAINTAIN BRITISH CONTROL OF THE COLONIES' FOREIGN TRADE BY FORCING COLONIAL EXPORTS TO GO THROUGH ENGLAND, AND ALLOWING THE COLONISTS TO IMPORT ONLY GOODS OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE —— ○
IN 1713 A GLOUCESTER SHIPBUILDER LAUNCHED THE FIRST SCHOONER, A TYPE OF SAILING VESSEL THAT LATER WAS WIDELY USED.
THESE ACTS AND "THE MOLASSES ACT" (1733), WHICH PRACTICALLY PROHIBITED TRADE WITH THE FRENCH AND SPANISH WEST INDIES, LED TO SYSTEMATIC SMUGGLING — ○

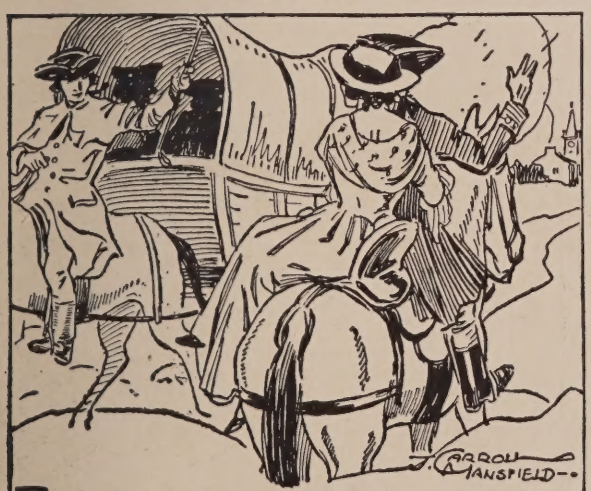

LOADED WITH TIMBER, GRAIN, FISH, RUM AND OTHER ARTICLES NOT BANNED BY THE EXPORT LAWS, THE SHIPS FROM THE COLONIES SAILED AWAY TO CARRY ON AN EVER-INCREASING TRADE. —— ○
MANY SHIPS SAILED FROM PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON AND NEW YORK WITH CARGOES OF RUM TO BARTER FOR NEGRO SLAVES IN AFRICA — ○
IN 1760 A SLAVE COULD BE BOUGHT IN AFRICA FOR 12 POUNDS WORTH OF RUM AND SOLD IN THE COLONIES FOR 35 POUNDS. — MOST OF THESE SLAVES WERE EMPLOYED IN THE SOUTHERN TOBACCO AND RICE FIELDS ALTHOUGH A FEW WERE USED IN THE NORTH AS SERVANTS.
PORTSMOUTH
SALEM
BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
NEWHAVEN
NEWPORT
NEW LONDON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE (1729)
NORFOLK (1760)
WILMINGTON (1725)
CHARLESTON
SAVANNAH
POPULATION - 1763
PHILADELPHIA 20,000
BOSTON 20,000
NEW YORK 10,000
CHARLESTON 9,000
BY 1763 A LINE OF FLOURISHING PORTS STRETCHED ALONG THE COAST FROM MAINE TO GEORGIA

COLONIAL TRADE

THE object of the laws imposed by the British upon American trade was to raise a revenue from the colonies and protect British Industry and commerce from American or foreign competition. Pitt claimed that Britain made a profit of $10,000,000 each year from the American trade.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION HAD NOT PROGRESSED BEYOND A CRUDE STAGE IN THE COLONIES BY THE END OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN 1763. IN THE INTERIOR THERE WERE NO GOOD ROADS AND MOST OF THE TRAVELLING WAS DONE ON THE RIVERS IN CANOES. - LACKING A WATER WAY, LOADS WERE CARRIED BY PACK TRAINS OVER BLAZED TRAILS.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE TOWNS ON THE COAST WAS CHIEFLY BY MEANS OF SAILING VESSELS — ° TO THE TRAVELLER IN THOSE DAYS, THIS MEANT A TIRESOME SEA VOYAGE, TOSSED ABOUT BY STORMS AND DELAYED BY CALMS. ——— °



SHORT JOURNEYS WERE MADE ON HORSEBACK. LONGER ONES WERE MADE IN RUDE, SPRINGLESS WAGONS THAT RUMBLED AND LURCHED OVER THE ROUGH ROADS. — IN 1756 A LINE OF THESE WAGONS HAD BEEN FORMED TO RUN BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. — THE PASSENGERS STOPPED FOR THE NIGHT AT ROADSIDE INNS. ——— °

THE MAILS WERE CARRIED BY POST-RIDERS, MOUNTED ON SWIFT STEEDS. — THEY WERE CALLED "EXPRESSES" AT THE TIME, AND ONLY STOPPED FOR REFRESHMENT AND TO CHANGE HORSES AT POST TAVERNS — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WAS THE FIRST POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE COLONIES (1753).

TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATION

BEFORE the days of postoffices, if a person wished to send a message he either sent a messenger or entrusted the letter to some traveler going in that direction.

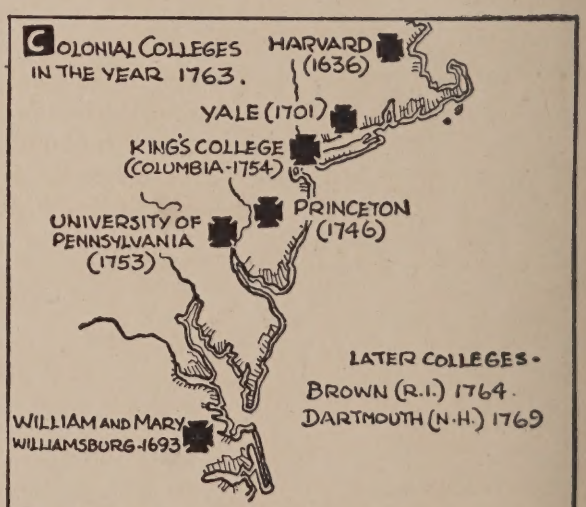
In 1753 Benjamin Franklin inaugurated a weekly mail service between Philadelphia and New York. Postal rates ranged from eight to twenty-five cents, depending on the distance.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WERE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1647, AND WERE THE FORE-RUNNERS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM. THERE WERE FEWER PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN COLONIES BECAUSE OF THE SCATTERED POPULATION —•

IN SECTIONS WHERE THERE WAS NO SCHOOLMASTER, THE CHILDREN WERE TAUGHT BY THE MINISTER OF THEIR CHURCH — THERE WERE ALSO TRAVELLING SCHOOLMASTERS WHO RODE ABOUT AMONG THE SCATTERED SETTLEMENTS, REMAINING A SHORT WHILE AT EACH PLACE. —•

THE SONS OF WEALTHY COLONISTS USUALLY BEGAN THEIR STUDIES UNDER THE CARE OF A TUTOR, AND LATER WENT TO EITHER AN ENGLISH OR COLONIAL COLLEGE

THE DAUGHTERS WERE SENT TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS WHERE THEY WERE TAUGHT THE ARTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR WOMEN OF THAT DAY. —•



BY 1763, SIX COLLEGES HAD BEEN FOUNDED IN THE COLONIES. TO ENTER ONE OF THESE THE STUDENT WAS REQUIRED TO KNOW ELEMENTARY GREEK AND LATIN — THE COURSE OF STUDY PURSUED WAS NOT HIGHER THAN THAT OF THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF TODAY —•

LEARNING IN THE COLONIES

AMERICA had already won recognition in the field of scientific discovery. In 1751 Benjamin Franklin had discovered with the use of a kite and a key that lightning from the clouds and the electricity produced by friction are the same thing.

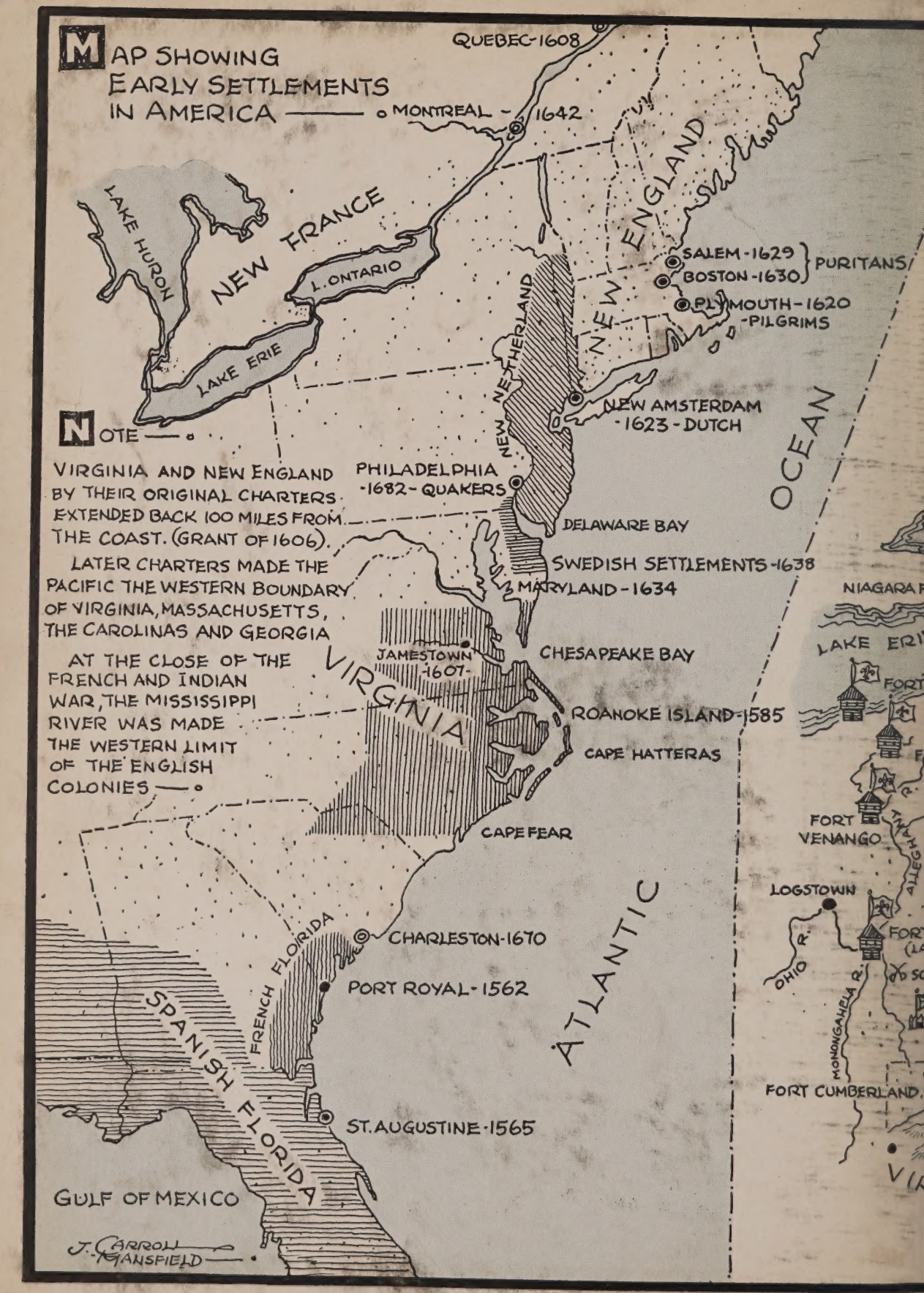
L'ENVOI

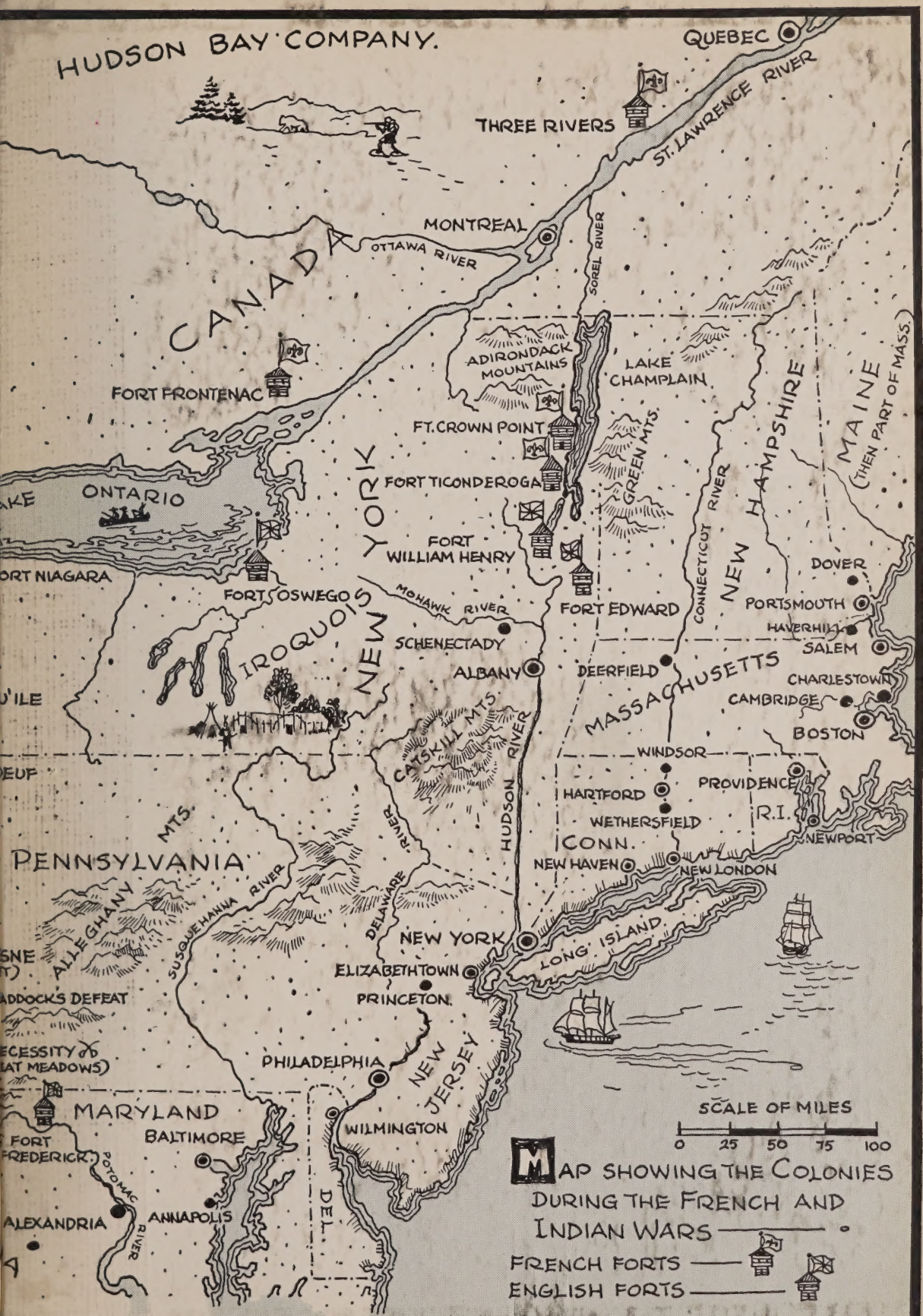
WE have seen how this great continent on which we live came to be discovered, and how the first intrepid explorers and conquistadors, in their search for the fabled riches of Cathay, came, step by step, to learn more about the New World.

We have witnessed a passing parade of historic events, each marking a milestone in the development of America. We have glimpsed the founding and growth of many settlements, the struggle of the white man with the wilderness, and finally the conflicts of rival nations for the supremacy of the Western World.

Here we shall leave the story of our country, and, in the next volume, pick up the thread of history at the Dawning of National Consciousness, the desire for Independence, the glorious War of the Revolution and the birth of the United States.

THE AUTHOR.


MAP SHOWING EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA
QUEBEC-1608
MONTREAL - 1642
NEW FRANCE
LAKE HURON
L. ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
NEW ENGLAND
SALEM-1629
BOSTON-1630
PURITANS
PLYMOUTH-1620
-PILGRIMS
NEW NETHERLAND
NEW AMSTERDAM
-1623-DUTCH
OCEAN
NOTE —
VIRGINIA AND NEW ENGLAND BY THEIR ORIGINAL CHARTERS EXTENDED BACK 100 MILES FROM THE COAST. (GRANT OF 1606).
LATER CHARTERS MADE THE PACIFIC THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF VIRGINIA, MASSACHUSETTS, THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA
AT THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER WAS MADE THE WESTERN LIMIT OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES —
PHILADELPHIA -1682- QUAKERS
DELAWARE BAY
SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS-1638
MARYLAND-1634
JAMESTOWN -1607-
CHESAPEAKE BAY
VIRGINIA
ROANOKE ISLAND-1585
CAPE HATTERAS
CAPE FEAR
CHARLESTON-1670
FRENCH FLORIDA
PORT ROYAL-1562
SPANISH FLORIDA
ST. AUGUSTINE-1565
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC
NIAGARA
LAKE ERIE
FORT VENANGO
LOGSTOWN
OHIO R.
ALLEGHANY R.
MONONGAHELA R.
FORT CUMBERLAND
J. CARROLL MANSFIELD


HUDSON BAY COMPANY.
QUEBEC
THREE RIVERS
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
MONTREAL
OTTAWA RIVER
SOREL RIVER
CANADA
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
FORT FRONTENAC
FT. CROWN POINT
FORT TICONDEROGA
GREEN MTS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
(THEN PART OF MASS.)
ONTARIO
FORT WILLIAM HENRY
CONNECTICUT RIVER
DOVER
PORTSMOUTH
HAVERHILL
SALEM
FORT OSWEGO
MOHAWK RIVER
FORT EDWARD
NEW YORK
IROQUOIS
SCHENECTADY
ALBANY
DEERFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLESTOWN
CAMBRIDGE
BOSTON
CATSKILL MTS.
HUDSON RIVER
WINDSOR
HARTFORD
PROVIDENCE
R.I.
WETHERSFIELD
CONN.
NEWPORT
NEW HAVEN
NEW LONDON
PENNSYLVANIA
ALLEGHANY MTS.
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER
DELAWARE RIVER
NEW YORK
LONG ISLAND
ELIZABETHTOWN
PRINCETON
PHILADELPHIA
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
BALTIMORE
WILMINGTON
POTOMAC RIVER
ALEXANDRIA
ANNAPOLIS
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100
MAP SHOWING THE COLONIES DURING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS
FRENCH FORTS
ENGLISH FORTS